WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DAVID FULTON, EDITOR. OUR COUNTRY, LIBERTY, AND GOD. ALFRED L. PRICE AND DAVID FULTON } PROPRIETORS.

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EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

TERMS
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WILMINGTON JOURNAL:

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ADVERTISEMENTS

Inserted at one dollar per square of 16 lines or less, for the first, and twenty-five cents for each succeeding insertion. 25 per cent will be deducted from an advertising bill when it amounts to thirty dollars in any one year. YEARLY standing advertisements will be inserted at $10 per square.

All legal advertisements charged 25 per cent higher.

☞ If the number of insertions are not marked on the advertisement, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

☞ Letters to the proprietors on business connected with this establishment, must be post paid.

OFFICE on the south-east corner of Front and Princess streets, opposite the Bank of the State.

A. L. PRICE, Printer.

PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Neatly executed and with despatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

CORNELIUS MYERS,
Manufacturer & Dealer in
HATS AND CAPS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
LONDON'S WHARF,—WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILLIAM COOKE,
Receiving and Forwarding Agent,
AND
General Commission Merchant,
Next door North of the New Custom-house,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

GILLESPIE & ROBESON,
AGENTS
For the sale of Timber, Lumber, and all other kinds of Produce.
Sept. 21, 1844. 1-tf

ROBT. G. RANKIN,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends in New York.
september 21, 1844. 1-tf.

WM. SHAW,
Wholesale & Retail Druggist,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN HALL,
Commission Merchant,
Second brick building on Water, South of Mulberry Street,—up stairs.

LIST OF BLANKS

ON HAND, and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs
do do Subpœnas
do do Fi. Fas.
County Court Scire Facias
Apprentice's Indentures
Letters of Administrators — Appeal Bonds
Juror's Tickets — Marriage License
Peace warrants — Guardian Bonds
Constable's bonds — Administrator's do
Notes of hand — Military Ca Sas
Checks, Cape Fear Bank — Land Deeds
do Branch Bank of the State — Negro Bonds
Warrants. Ca Sas
Notes, negotiable at bank — Ca Sa bonds
Inspector's Certificates — Bills Sale, Negro
Certificates of Justices attending Court
Shipping Papers — Bills Lading (letter)

☞ Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.

☞ Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE,
S. E. cor. Princes & Front-strts.,
One door above the Hanover House.

During my absence for a few weeks from Wilmington, Mr. John S. Richards will act as my authorized agent. WM. COOKE.
Feb'y 18, 1844.—[23

NOTICE.

A **Carriage & Horses** will be kept in readiness at the *HANOVER HOUSE*, to convey Passengers to and from the Rail Road and Steamboat, and will also be let to parties of pleasure, families, &c. JOHN CHRISTIAN.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1844.—[6-tf

JUST RECEIVED,
Per Schr. J. D. JONES,
50 PLOUGHS, No. 10 & 11,
200 Shares and Mouldboards,
20 Boxes pale soap,
10 do. John Ender's Tobacco,
20 Bbls. Canal Flour,
20 Half do do do.
For sale by JAS. I. BRYAN.
Feb'y 7th, 1845.—[21-tf

Information Wanted.

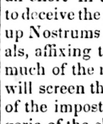
IF there is now living any officer or soldier of the Revolution, or any relative or friend of JOHN ROSS, formerly of —— North Carolina, who can give any information respecting the services or discharge of said Ross in the Revolution, they will be generously rewarded by communicating such facts as may be within their knowledge to N. J. THOMAS, Post Master, Eden, Hancock Co., Maine, where they may hear something perhaps to their advantage.

John Ross enlisted in Capt. Williams' Co. 4th Regiment, in 1777, for and during the war.

☞ *Blanks for sale at this office.*

To Physicians and Country Merchants!

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS,
SHOP FURNITURE,
INSTRUMENTS, &c. &c. &c.,
At **25** *per cent on Northern Prices.*



The Subscriber has received his summer stock of ***Medicines,*** &c., and is now prepared to put up orders from Physicians and country Merchants, at 25 per cent. on invoice prices.

The above stock has been carefully selected, and every article is warranted of first quality. Amongst his assortment will be found
250 oz. Sulph. Quinine
100 lbs. red, pale and yellow Barks
50 doz. fresh Sedleitz Powders
20 lbs. English and American Calomel
English Blue, Mass, Sulph. Morphine, &c. &c. With every article necessary for the most extensive practitioner.

The following Patent Medicines have just been received:—
Sand's Sarsaparilla and Tetter remedy,
Cheeseman's Balsam,
Swaim's and Indian Panacea
Leidy's Blood Pills and Sarsaparilla
Rowand's Tonic Mixture
Swayne's Syrup Wild Cherry
Taylor's Balsam Liverwort
Jayne's Expectorant, & Hair Tonic &c.
Also, White Lead, Paint and White-wash Brushes, and Oil.

Prompt attention paid to all orders from the country.

*** Those whose accounts are over six months standing will confer a favor by having them settled by the first of May next. WM. SHAW.
Wilmington, April 4th, 1845. [29-3m]

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

IT may truly be said, that no one has ever been so successful in compounding a medicine, which has done so much to relieve the human family, to rob disease of its terrors, and restore the Invalid to Health and comfort, as the *Inventer* and *Proprietor* of that most deservedly popular family medicine, Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and none has been so generally patronised by the Profession and others, both in this country and in Europe, nor has there ever been so great an effort in the short space of six or seven years, to deceive the credulous and unthinking, by putting up Nostrums of various kinds, by various individuals, affixing the name of Wild Cherry, and as much of the name of the *original preparation* as will screen them from the lash of the law, and one of the impostors who puts out the common paregorie of the shops and calls it the Balsam of Wild Cherry, has had the impudence to caution the public against the original preparation, Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, which is doing so much good in the world.

☞ *Beware of such impostors* ☜
And purchase none but the original and only genuine article as prepared by Dr. Swayne, which is the only one compounded by a regular Physician, and arose from many years' close attention to the practice of the profession, and which led to this great discovery. Thousands and tens of thousands of the best testimonials of the unparalleled success of Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry for the cure of CONSUMPTION, coughs, colds, spitting blood, liver complaint, tickling or rising in the throat, nervous debility, weakness of voice, palpitation or disease of the heart, pain in the side or breast, broken constitution from various causes, the abuse of calomel, &c., bronchitis, asthma, whooping cough, &c., were declared to the world years before any other preparation of Wild Cherry came out. The most skeptical may satisfy themselves as to the truth of the above, by a little enquiry in Philadelphia. The genuine article is prepared only by Dr. Swayne, whose office has been removed to N. W. corner of 8th and Race streets, Philad'a. The Balsam and other spurious articles of Wild Cherry has been sold out, and the proprietors are obliged to resort to falsehood and stratagem to make their own out of it. The genuine article is put up in plain style in square bottles covered with a blue wrapper, with a yellow label with the proprietor's signature attached. To get the genuine in Wilmington, you must go to the only appointed agent, WM. SHAW.

☞ The public are requested to remember that it is Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, that has and is repeatedly performing such miraculous cures of diseases which have baffled the skill of the profession and set at defiance the whole catalogue of Patent Medicines, which are daily puffed through the organs of the press. Therefore ask for Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and purchase no other.
April 11th, 1845.

LIME.

500 CASKS Thomastown LIME, landing and for sale—the only fresh lot in market. Apply to
J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
or J. A. PARKER.

ALSO FOR SALE.

A lot of seasoned White Pine Lumber, in lots to suit purchasers. Also, PAINTS of every description. JOHN A. PARKER, Painter.
April 4th, 1845. 29-3tis

Hats! Hats! Hats! Hats!

THE subscriber has just returned from the North with a handsome assortment of spring and summer Goods,
CONSISTING OF
Panama, Mens', Boys' and Infants' Leghorn and Palm Leaf HATS,
of every style and quality; also the Spring style of mens' and boys' CAPS. Ladies' Riding Caps, latest styles, and a general assortment of mens' and boys' fur, silk, and wool HATS, which I will sell at wholesale and retail, cheap for cash.

In addition to the above, I have just received per schooners Jonas Smith, and J. D. Jones, the *Spring Style of Gentlemens' Hats.*

Those in want of a genteel article are invited to call and examine them.
ALSO.
A New Style of Boys' Hats.
Just received and for sale by
C. MYERS, Fashionable Hatter,
Market st., Wilmington.
March 21, 1845, 27-tf

FLOUR.

100 barrels fine and superfine, for sale by
G. W. DAVIS.
Feb'y 21.—[23

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Wilmington, N. C., on the 31st of March, 1845.

☞ Those whose names appear on this list will please to ask for advertised letters.

A
Anderson, William
Ansten, George W
Anderson, Sylvanirs
Adams, G C 2
Ames, David
Anders, John
Allen, William
Andrews, Thomas A

B
Brown, Joseph T 2
Brown, Isaac E
Briar, Joseph
Benson, Elijah
Bibber, Thomas F
Blake, Thomas
Burton, Mrs Hellen
Boyd, John
Blanks, Miss Sarah
Barlow, C M
Brinkley, William
Blaney, Mrs. Evelina
Barton, George
Brown, Nacky
Brickhouse, Nathaniel,
Bracy, John
Barckly, Wm
Boneham, N
Brewer, F
Bell, Miss Wilhelmina
Bordley, Wm H
Burriss, John H
Buye, Mrs Sarah
Brian, Thomas
Brian, Mrs Mary A
Bartlett, Mrs Martha

C
Chavers, Henry
Collins, Josiah
Clay, Henry T.
Currey, John
Costin, George
Cassell, Abraham
Collins, Morris
Church, Robert
Cain, Wm
Craig, John B
Corbitt, James L 2
Curtis, Ansel H
Charisca, Antonia R
Cowan, M D
Crews, T R
Charles, E M
Cromelein, R
Carr, Henry
Cowan, W D
Cowan, John
Canada, Yancy, 2
Costin, Samuel
Clarck, T C
Carter, Aug

D
Douglas, Wm
Daviss, Isaac
Drey, S H
Davis, F S
Dibble, C B

E
Ennes, James T 2
Eldridge, Ephraim
Everitt, Mrs Rebecca
Earl, James M
Everitt, Isaac
Eagle, Mingo
Ethridge, Miss Ann M

F
French, Smily
Fuller, Rev C M
Foster, D P
Fletcher, John 2
Frost, Charles,
Fergerson, Miss Martha
Forbes, James
Franklin, E C
Farrool, M

G
George, John
Gilbert, Henry D
Greenfield, J J
Gray, Wm
Graham, John
Griffin, John 2
Gardner, Charles
Gottier, Mrs
Green, Edward
Given, Theodore T
Grieves, John B
Gould, William I

H
Howell, Thomas
Hor, John H 2
Huston, G M
Hutchins, George 2
Holmes, Nancy
Holbrook, Samuel C
Hartsfield, T J
Heritage, W J
Holt, Daniel H
Hull, Albert B
Harrison, William Henry
Hust, Harmon
Hyde, Mrs R
Holmes, Aurelius
Hazell, Ann
Hee, Wm
Hulet, John Sen
Hinds, Watson
Henry, Charles
Hall, Andrew

J
Jones, Willard
Jones, Wm 2
Jones, Mrs Martha
Jones, A L
Jones, Datius
Jones, Roland T
James, Jacob
Ivey, S P
Ireland, Amos
Jarvis, Edward T
Jarvis, Mrs Ann

K
Kerkpatrick, John
Knight, George W 2
Kennedy, John
Kline, A P
Keller, John
Kingsbury, A. K.
Keisey, John H
Kurvy, Wm T

L
Lee, Sally
Larkins, Moses
Lambert, Mathew
Lucas, A D
Legwin, John F
Long, Hugh
Leddon, Wm B
Lee, George W

M
Murray, J R
Marl, Alex
Maxwell, Samuel
Murphy, Daniel
Mercer, J
Morrison, Samuel T
Murrell, Samuel
Moss, Wm H
Morris, Charles
Maxwell, Thomas
Moore, James A
Morris, James T
Mays, Dr John
Maguire, Barney
Marchall, Albert
Martin, George
Miller, J D B
Meyer, Claus
Marchael, Rachal
Marshall, Mrs Mara A
McLanathan, Jackson
McKay, R
McWilliams, Mark
McLean, George A

N
Nelson, John 2
Newton, Wm
Nash, Crawford
Nichols, Capt David
Norton, Robert
Newton, Miss Martha

O
Orrell, Miss Henry
Oxenham, Wm P 2

P
Pace, Capt John
Phinney, Robert M 2
Pethcaly, Leeza
Parker, William W
Pettigrew, W H
Porter, James
Pitte, Capt Samuel V
Prebel, Capt Elenel
Porter, Miss Mary
Price, George
Pain, Thomas

R
Raynolds, G
Risley, Miss C S
Russell, S L
Rankin, Samuel
Robinson, Peter
Robbins, F B 2
Reisey, J H
Russell, G P
Risley, Richard A
Rew, Fredrick
Ritter, Maria
Reed, Capt Daniel
Robertson, Charles
Russ, Caswell
Roberts, Benjamin
Realy, Margarett

S
Saunders, Thomas
Stephens, Caria
Stove, David
Sellers, Col John
Sanders, D W
Small, G W 3
Small, Elisha
Smith, John H
Strode, Porter
Stephens, Asbury
Stills, Elizabeth
Senter, F W
Sponge, Capt
Snow, Wm
Stubbs, Lewis
Stephens, Nancy
Straman, Levi
Shadgutt, Chas
Sellers, Samuel 2
Sheldon, C C
Small, J
Siminson, A G
Stevenson, Jas
Smith, E A
Scott, James 2

T
Thomas, W
Tillett, Miss M A
Thurber, T
Tuck, Jacob
Toomer, Madria
Toomack, Wm
Trimble, J N
Thayer, Abre
Tyler, Capt Wm J
Thally, Hugh
Thomas, Capt F J 2
Thompson, Betsey
Tolman, Albin P
Tally, David
Thompson, S C
Treworgg, J C

V
Varnum, Rowland T 5
VanDyle, Wm

W
Ward, Edward R
White, Calvin G
Woodhull, Mary
Ware, C F
Wadworth, J C
Walker, W H
West, Rev C W
West, Mrs Abby
Winsbourn, Mrs Rebecca
Wallace, Bryant
Webber, Leonard T
Winslow, R F
Weeke, Jesse
Walker, Miss Lavina
Wilson, D M
Wilkings, Mr

W. C. BETTENCOURT, P. M.

LOST.

ON the 21st inst., a POCKET BOOK containing $50 in cash, and several notes of hand. One note on Edward Smith, for $250, one on Amos Thomas for $75, and several other notes not recollected. A liberal reward will be paid by the subscriber for the recovery of said Pocket Book.
MILES COSTIN.
March 28, 1845. (28-tf)

SPEECH

Of Mr. Duncan, of Ohio, in the House of Representatives, February 19, in Committee on the Army Appropriation Bill.

[CONCLUDED.]

After the federal triumph in 1840—a triumph marked above all other triumphs ever known, military or political, by unbounded rejoicings, bachanalian feasts, drunken orgies, balls, routs, singing, music, dancing, huzzas, and insults and sneers to the democracy—I say, after that triumph, Mr. Clay, in the United States Senate, likened the democracy to a felon who had been tried by a jury, found guilty and condemned, and standing in the cart, under the gallows, ready for the rope. How forcibly does all this remind one of the fate of Absalom and Haman! How admirably their treachery, their wicked schemes, and their fatal end, illustrates the frauds, the perjuries, the briberies, and the demoralizing corruptions of the federalists, and particularly their leaders in 1840. And how like their end has that of the federalists been? Absalom was hung while riding a mongrel beast, much like that on which Mr. Clay rode, (for such is the composition of the federal party.) Haman was hung on the same gallows which he erected for Mordecai. Permit me to inquire, with a modesty and a diffidence which I claim to be almost peculiar to myself, who now has been tried as a felon, found guilty by his jury, condemned by his judges, and now stands in the cart with the rope *round* his neck, under the gallows which he erected for the democracy? I will let Mr. Clay, the embodiment of the whig-federal party, answer. As sure as God is just, there is a day of fearful retribution for the wicked That dark day now hangs over the federal party; and the calamities, the disgrace, and the evils which they had prepared for the democracy, have fallen upon themselves; whether or not they will profit by it is yet to be seen. "*God loveth whom he chasteneth.*" It may be that the calamities visited upon them by their wickedness, may improve their political morals.

But, sir, I must talk of the frauds, forgeries, briberies, and slanders, which were practised by the federalists in the recent election. It is to them that I wish to direct the attention of this House and the country more particularly, hoping that an expose of them may have the effect to direct public attention to some plan of more effectually preventing a repetition of them. A duty which I owe to myself, to my country, and to the purity of the elective franchise, would, at all times, induce me to vigilance in so important a trust, whether in public or private life; but my attention has been called more immediately to the exposes I am about to make. I am not, at this time, going to expose double voting or fraudulent votes. I am not in the possession of the evidence of such votes. I have not made inquiries as to the extent to which iniquities may have been practised in other states than my own. I think the ballot-boxes were too well guarded in Ohio for the perpetration of many of the frauds that characterized the election of 1840. That kind of voting I exposed, to some extent, and the fatal effects that must result from it, in a speech which I had the honor to make here last session. I have said that by whatever means the public mind may be poisoned in relation to political men and political measures, equally injures the value of the elective franchise, and corrupts the ballot-box, upon the purity of which depend the duration of our present form of government, and the perpetuity of our free institutions. I am now to talk of forgeries, undue influences, briberies, &c., which were carried to an alarming extent in the recent canvass, and with effects that diminished, I have no doubt, the popular vote for the democratic candidates to a great extent.

Permit me to enumerate some of these frauds and their effects as practised in Georgia—first of the frauds, then of the effects. A circular was issued and circulated in that state, purporting to be signed by Sir R. Peel, and others of London, inviting all leading members of the free-trade party to call on and draw upon their house (designating the house) in New York, for whatever amount of money might be wanting to conduct and secure the election of Col. Polk, as follows:

"LONDON, September 15, 1844.

"*To the Free Trade Party of the United States:*

"We, the undersigned, members of the tory party of England, anxious and willing to aid in the cause, and hasten the triumph of free-trade principles throughout the world, and especially on the continent of America, have availed ourselves of this occasion to address this brief circular to our tory brethren in the United States, who are zealously engaged in effecting the ascendency of our doctrines by electing to the Presidency that sterling and unflinching tory, and proud descendent of a tory, Mr. James K. Polk, and to assure our tory brethren on the opposite side of the water, that the money and talents of every good and true tory in England are at all times, and shall be henceforth at the command, service, and disposal of the leading partisans of James K. Polk, who have so long suffered and patiently endured the curses of protective tariffs and negro slavery.

"This circular will be transmitted secretly through the mails to the various postmasters and other government officers of the United States. All bills or drafts for money or documents must be addressed with proper caution and circumspection through democratic commercial houses to the undersigned, London.

(Signed,) PEEL,
WELLINGTON,
J. & S. DENNISON,
"*Committee for U. S.*"

There was also a handbill circulated far and wide, promising that, if Mr. Clay should be elected, the distribution would result to the immediate benefit of each individual voter, by paying into his own hand the amount which each would be entitled to of the portion which Georgia would receive. One of the arguments used by the whig stumpers in favor of the election of Mr. Clay, was that if he should be elected, Texas would be annexed. Comment on such base forgeries, such corrupt bribery, and such double-dealing, with an intelligent and honest community, would seem to be unnecessary; nor would it be necessary if the people were always possessed of the proper means of information.

We have read history to but little advantage if we can view such means without concern, to corrupt the very fountains of our political safety.—That promise to the voter of his portion of the proceeds of the public lands was a direct bribe to the voter. The forgery which proposed money by the British aristocracy, was a fraudulent appeal to the fears and the patriotism of the voter. These fraudulent and forged circulars had for their objects an appeal to the pocket, an appeal to the patriotism, and an appeal to the fears. It was by such means that all republics have been overthrown; and it will be by such means that ours will be overthrown, if there is not a timely stop put to them. Now is the auspicious time to put in operation such means as will forever guard the right of suffrage from such dangerous influences. To effect an object that must be near the heart of every good citizen, we must seize the time when the public mind is calm and unexcited by party strife; and this is that time. We have just passed an exciting election; that excitement and that election are over; reason and calm dispassion have resumed their throne; patriotism and love of country can have their undisturbed sway in the exercise of so good a work. I do not speak for the direction of this House. I speak with reference to our duties as citizens, and to the duty of the state legislatures.

Georgia estimates her voters by her registered tax papers. The vote polled at the October elections showed a greater number of voters than tax payers. The whig journals, conscious of the charge of frauds which their corrupt means would subject them to, raised the cry of "*mad dog*," and charged the democracy with double and fraudulent voting, while subsequent exposures showed that the increased vote over the tax list was greater in federal counties than democratic counties. The November elections came of, and they showed a still greater increase, and the increase greatest in the federal counties, notwithstanding the increase of population is greatest in the new counties which are democratic. That there should be an increased vote over the tax list is natural to suppose.—However, it may be intended that the tax list shall run with the number of voters, such will not be the fact. The tax of which I am speaking is called a poll-tax. Persons over 60 years of age pay no poll-tax, nor those under twenty-one. Young men becoming of age between the time of the tax list return and the next election, are permitted to vote before they are registered. Persons registered as tax-payers can vote in congressional and presidential elections in any county in the state, and many poor persons are not put on the tax-register list. So I repeat that the tax list is no criterion for the number of voters, and we can only judge of the effects of the corrupt means which were used by the whigs in Georgia, by the increased federal vote in those federal counties where an increased vote was least expected. From Georgia I pass to Tennessee. When the nomination of Colonel Polk was announced, federalism, hyena-like, was quick on the scent. But his moral character repelled the beast. His private reputation was too pure, too unsullied to be smitten or even touched by the sirocco breath of slander. But he was not known. "*Who was he? who was this little man called James K. Polk, away down in Tennessee?*" was the question; was in the mouth of every whig, from the great '*embodiment*" himself, down to the smallest whig snap in the land. They have found out who James K. Polk is; and they displayed an ignorance and a stupidity greater than that of Balaam's ass, by asking the question. James K. Polk had held the highest office in the gift of his state, both representative and executive; and had for many years held a seat in the popular branch of our national legislature; a part of which time he was chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, the most responsible of all others, with his name prefixed to every financial report made by that committee for the time he served. A part of the time he presided over the deliberations of the House of Representatives with an ability and a dignity which did credit to him, credit to the body who placed him there, and honor to the American nation. All that time his name was appended to every law that passed Congress. Notwithstanding all this, the question in the mouth of every whig was, "*Who is this little man called James K. Polk, away down in Tennessee?*"—Such a question was the result of hypocrisy and deception, worthy of a corrupt party, or the result of an ignorance and stupidity worthy of the jackass.

Those who ask the question can take which horn of the dilemma they please. The journals were ransacked to find some vote that Col. Polk had given, out of which political capital could be made. None could be found, except that he voted against appropriating money out of the national treasury to purchase wood for the poor people of Georgetown. True, he gave that vote, because he said at the time, such a vote for such an appropriation, would be a violation of his oath, and the constitution he had taken an oath to support. At the time, he proposed that every member of the House should give one day's wages out of his own pocket to the poor of Georgetown. But little capital could be made out of that vote prejudicial to Col. Polk.—Next, a charge was made that he voted against the present pension law; the journals were produced, which showed his vote to be for the pension law. The journal was printed in all the democratic papers, and read from every stump and stand from which a democrat spoke; and yet, with a recklessness that defied truth and the solemn record, it was asserted to the last that Colonel Polk voted against the pension law. What is such a party not capable of doing? After failing to find anything against either the moral or political character of Col. Polk, real or fictitious, that could be used successfully against him, like the vilest beast of all beasts, they opened the graves of his fathers. His father was held up as having been a tory in the revolution: but the history of his father, as well as the recollection of some still living, proved him too young to have either been a tory or a patriot in the revolution—too young to have taken any part in the revolution. But the hyena propensity led them to tear from the grave the body of his grandfather, and he, they swore, was a tory; but the character of Ezekiel Polk, and the part he took in the revolution with the patriots, is matter of record, and a few of his old compeers still live to attest the truth of the record.

Ezekiel Polk was one of the first movers in the revolution; one of the first to light the beacon of rebellion. He was the first mover in the North Carolina convention that formed and adopted a declaration of independence one year before the national declaration of independence. He was an active and powerful agent in the revolution; and, as a reward for his successes and patriotism, the legislature of North Carolina elected him colonel of the county in which he lived; and the magistrates of the county appointed him sheriff. All these things were proved by the records, and attested by men who still live, in whose recollection they are yet fresh; but notwithstanding all this, there were base hired minions to yelp in derision "*Zeke Polk!*" I travelled through a part of Tennessee a short time before the election, and I do not think I was half an hour without hearing some federal spaniel yelp "*Zeke Polk!*"

One falsehood more, and I have done with Tennessee. It is well know that a part of the plan of electioneering in the late canvass was to attack and abuse the prominent friends and supporters of Col. Polk, with the intent to weaken or destroy their influence. Under this arrangement General Jackson came in for a large share of abuse. The falsehood which I am about to relate involved General Jackson, Jas. C. Jones, (governor of Tennessee.) and a minister of the gospel and standard-barrier of the holy cross (if a violent politician and a retailer and pedler of federal falsehoods can be honored with that name) by the name of Brownlow. General Jackson is a member of the Presbyterian church; Governor Jones is a member of the same church. Brownlow, to show the arbitrary and overbearing disposition of General Jackson, stated publicly that Gen. Jackson *ordered* the minister of his church to turn a woman (naming her) out of the church. The minister replied that he could not do so until complaint should be made, and a trial given, and the proper forms observed which the rules of the church required. Gen. Jackson responded in an imperious tone, that she *must* be turned out. Brownlow gave Gov. Jones as his author. A friend of the General, who heard this public statement made advised him of it. He forthwith addressed Gov. Jones on the subject, detailing the statement as Brownlow had published it. Jones responded promptly, and denied, in unequivocal terms that he had ever made such a statement. Both communications were published in the newspaper journals, (democratic.) So the matter stood until after the election; leaving the people to speculate and wonder on whom the lie would fall—his excellency the governor, or the ambassador of Heaven's despatches. The election came off; when Brownlow came out publicly with the same statements, and proved, by those who were present when Jones made the statement, that he had made it as he (Brownlow) had detailed it. And Jones has quietly pocketed the lie, and must carry it while he lives. It will stick to him like the poisoned shirt of Nessus—a pretty brand for the chief executive officer of a sovereign state wear! How does Tennessee bear her honors, with falsehood branded de[illegible] "the forehe[illegible] her supreme executive [illegible]cer! "Oh, shame! where is thy blush!"

But I must [illegible]s to Ohio. Yes, sir: truth compels me reluctantly to expose some frauds and forgeries practised in that state, which, for the honor of my state, I would like to have forgotten. Some three or four weeks before the election, a communication appeared in two of our journals simultaneously, over the signature of "*Roorback*," charging Col. Polk with branding his negroes on the back with the initials of his name—"J. K. P."

Sir, one becomes bewildered almost when he contemplates such an abandonment of every regard for truth and moral obligation as is displayed in such a communication. It shows a wantonness and a criminal daring on the part of the wretch who can presume so far to defy public opinion as to be guilty of such an outrage; but the reflection is still more mortifying when we can contemplate a public state of morals so abandoned and vitiated as to tolerate such an outrage. When we contemplate the absence of all the virtues that tolerates such a falsehood, and such a black and damning slander, we lose confidence in governmental and political institutions, and we feel as if we are unsafe in our property, our persons, and in our reputation. We feel benighted, and as if we were thrown into that state of heathen darkness from which the world was redeemed by a Mediator.

This reckless slander reminds me of a pious and talented divine, who, when speaking of the increased moral and religious obligations which our redemption brought us under, and our often reckless disregard of them, in mercy to man we were sometimes involuntarily brought to regret that the star of Bethlehem led to the discovery of a Redeemer.

It is the duty of every member of society to do his part to preserve that state of morals, public and private, which the christian religion imposes; and should they be neglected, and permitted to fall or collaps into that state of darkness which even a heathen would loath, we are all accountable, in proportion to the means and influences which are in our power to maintain them. When any people lose confidence in the laws to which they look for protection, either in the enjoyment of their civil or religious rights, they soon discover that they have nothing either to fear or hope from them. They throw off all restraints, and immediate anarchy takes the place of legal regularity. The whole machinery of government, as well civil as religious, becomes at once a perfect wreck. Personal security is the foundation of all governments; and all laws, whenever they fail to give that security, lose all obligations due to them, and all duties and submissions to them are at an end; and with the overthrow of civil government, down goes your religious government. The former may stand for a time without the latter, but the latter cannot stand a day without the former. Every good citizen, whether he be a christian or a mere moralist, looks upon his reputation as the first object of the law's care and protection; and it should be the glory, as it is the boast, of our laws, to equally defend all our citizens, high and low, rich and poor—as well the character of the most humble poor man as that of him who occupies the most lofty station. But when the character of him who is without a stain, and whose position in society is such as to merit the most lofty official position that man can hold by the free suffrages of twenty millions of free people, can be assailed with the most blighting and withering slander with impunity, what security can the honest man in the humble walks of life hope for? When falsehood and detraction can spet with the reputation of the most reputable with such wantonness and fearless effrontery, who is it that can consider his reputation has a moment's security? If age, the most lofty position, the most unspotted character, and a life devoted to the highest interests of its country, can find no security from the poisoned shafts of calumny, where is the inducement to virtue and patriotism? One of the strongest marks of the freedom of our institutions is the freedom of the press; but was it ever contemplated by those who made the freedom of the press a fundamental principle of our republican institutions, that it should be used to defame and blacken the reputation of those whom it might choose to make its victims by groundless falsehood. The press, when directed to the public good, is the greatest blessing that a free or an enslaved people can enjoy; but when perverted to the base purposes of slander and falsehood, it is the most blighting curse that can afflict a nation. The press is a lever that can move the moral and political world, either for good or for evil. It can shake and totter the despot's throne, or it can bring to slavery and chains a free people; it can break the crosier or imprison the soul at its will. All this it has done, and can do again. In this country, it can perpetuate our republican institutions, and spread human liberty still wider, or it can overthrow both. When wielded for good, there is no despot's arm to arrest its progress. If wielded for evil, it can meet with no restraint but the disapprobation of the good; and even those who express that disapprobation, however exalted their station, may be made to quail before it by a repetition of its abused power. The newspaper journals were formerly the medium through which the lessons of morality, virtue, and patriotism were taught to the people; and so long as they were devoted to such holy purposes, they were held in a respect almost approaching reverence and adoration. The principles which they advanced were held as the rules of faith in morals and patriotism. But how changed! They are now feared as the reckless and abandoned slanderer, and hated as the pander of falsehood and detration. The press that could lend itself for so base a purpose as the publication of the charge on Colonel Polk, signed Roorback, is not *free*, nor can its publications be regarded as freedom of the *press*. It is the base-bought minion of a corrupt master; and such have been most of the federal presses ever since the people of this country commenced shaking off the trammels which the banks and other incorporations and monopolizing institutions had woven around them. *Freedom of the press* has almost become an obsolete idea; for many years past editors and newspapers have been articles of political commerce; they have been bought and sold like cattle in the market, or sheep in the shambles, and at a prices, from that paid by the United States Bank for Jim Watson Webb, $52,000 down to that paid for the back woods county court advertiser, by the leanest shinplaster manufactory. But I have given too much time to Roorback. I think if moral

dignity has yet any place in the American character, he will find his reward in the indignant frown and withering contempt of every good man of both parties, to which I hereby consign him.

But of *more* frauds and forgeries in Ohio. It is well known that Birney was the candidate for the presidency of the abolition party. Of the ordinary corrupt means and undue influences that were used by the federalists to secure the abolitionists in Ohio for Mr. Clay I will not speak. I speak of extraordinary means and extraordinary corruptions. A few days before the presidential election, a forged communication made its appearance, purporting to be from under the hand of J. G. Birney, declining to longer stand as the candidate of the abolition party. In the North he was represented as having declined in favor of Mr. Clay, as more was to be expected from him for the abolition cause than from Col. Polk, as he (Clay) was opposed to the annexation of Texas. In the South he was represented to have declined in favor of Col Polk, with a view to array the slaveholding interests against him, and to neutralize the unfavorable impressions making against Clay owing to the preference given to him in the north by the abolitionists in consequence of his opposition to the annexation of Texas. That was a two-edged sword made to cut in favor of Clay in the north and against Polk in the south.

That letter of Birney was endorsed by the whig central state committee of Ohio as genuine; and, in consequence of that endorsement, passed off as a genuine document, and to a great extent did the business it was intended to do. Its work was so effectual in Ohio, that the abolition vote for Birney was but six thousand; whereas for King, the abolition candidate at the October election, the vote was upwards of nine thousand. When it was too late Birney's refutation made its appearance, but with no other good effect than to impress upon the public mind a valuable admonition that extreme caution against such corrupt and deep and dark plans to deceive them is the highest obligation they owe themselves. Who committed that forgery? Public opinion fixed it on the whig state central committee, and on them public opinion will clinch and rivet it. He who will endorse a falshood or a forgery, will commit both. I am told that this forgery was endorsed by the whig central committee of Indiana; and in that state it did large business for the whig electoral ticket. If I am wrong, some member from the state can correct me.

While on the state of Indiana, permit me to name another circumstance, which shows an alarming state of moral and political depravity, which nothing but a diseased and distempered state of political excitement would tolerate. I had the honor of addressing a democratic mass meeting of the citizens of Indiana, at the Rising Sun. The whig party had a barbecue on the same day, at the same place. From the head of their marching columns was displayed the American flag. That flag was borne by a convic of the Indiana penitentiary, yet fresh, reeking in disgrace and infamy and with the sickening stench of the penitentiary yet enveloping his loathsome person. Excuse me from comment on such a disgusting scene.

I now pass to the whig frauds of New York; and I will have time to notice but a few of them. I was not conversant myself with the whole system of bribery practised, or attempted to be practised, in New York. I believe it will not be denied that money was poured out and spread over the state like water, to buy up democratic votes. I have been furnished with one case, where a man stated at the polls that he had received twenty-five dollars on his promise to vote for Mr. Clay. In conformity with his promise, he put a ballot in the box with the name of "*Henry Clay for Coroner*" on it, stating that that was a sufficient redemption of his promise. Another individual stated at the polls that he had been offered two dollars, but that he had refused to take it, and pointed out one of the inspectors of the election, and another individual who was standing by, as the individuals who had offered the bribe. Another man stated at the polls that he had received forty dollars, at sundry times, to vote for Mr. Clay, but voted the democratic ticket openly. I have only named these four instances to show the truth of the charge that a grand and wide-spread system of bribery was adopted to corrupt and bribe every man that could be corrupted and bribed; and that iniquitous system was carried so far as to invade the very sanctuary of justice, guarded and defended as it was by the solemnity of an oath, binding the conscience while here, and the soul to the throne of an eternal responsibility. I could fill a book with glaring instances of frauds which I have collected in various other states, but which I have no time to mention.

But before I quit New York, I wish to speak of one fraud which was played off upon the democracy. It is well known that there is a new faction, under an old name, springing up: I mean the name of "Native American." I will probably pay my respects to that faction before the close of this session; at present, I will only say that the object of the faction is to deprive the foreigner, who flees from despotism, of the rights of a free citizen. It is an old firm under a new sign. It is a portion of the same party, under a new name, that were crushed to the dust, as the worm is crushed, by the election of Thomas Jefferson. In one of the democratic processions in New York city, it was so contried as to push a federal native American, bearing aloft a banner inscribed "Americans shan't rule us' The bearer was rudely thrust out of the procession. When another division of the procession marched up, the bearer of the flag again entered, and again was thrust out. But the object of the raud was secured. The foreigner's banner was seen in the procession, and the charge went forth with the rapidity of horizontal lightning, that the flag was genuine, and was represented as a daring and defying bravado of the Dutch and the Irish—a presumptuous declaration of their strength and their numbers, and an arrogant attempt at the usurpation and the control of the government; and all good and true Americans, who loved their country, were appealed to, as they revered the memory and the revolutionary services of their fathers, to march to the polls to their country's rescue, and to redeem their cherished and free institutions from the hands of the degraded swarms of the ruffian vassals of Germany and Ireland. How far that fraud may have influenced the election, others are as capable of judging as I am. As usual in our elections, the country was threatened with poverty and ruin in the event of the success of the democracy.

I hold in my hand a loaf of black bread. It is composed of saw dust and wheat bran, cemented with a small quantity of molasses. This, the people were told, was the bread which the "*common*" people were to eat in the event of Polk's election; a Lacedæmonian poverty was to overspread the country, and the people were to be fed on "*black bread and broth.*" This loaf of black bread is of the proper size to fill the pocket of a whig demagogue; & was carried from barbecue to barbecue, and I suppose displayed from every *ash* stump in the land, and no one to bless it. Ah, sir, who are they who eat black bread? Go to the States of Europe and you can answer that question. Go where monopolies and high tariff protection prevail, and you will find millions who eat black bread. Go to England where a national bank and a high protection have thrown the entire real and personal wealth of the nation into the possession of less than three hundred thousand of an aristocracy, and by which more than twenty millions are ground down in poverty to the dust and the grave; there, sir, you find black bread, and those who eat it. But extend your travel to Spain; you will find millions who have to eat black bread in sorrow and slavery by the same system of monopoly, while few, who are the recepients of the benefit of that monopoly, riot in wealth and luxury. Progress in your tour of discovery, and you will soon arrive at Portugal, where you will find the maxim of aristocracy ("*the better-born should govern*" in full blast, with all its benefits, you will find the entire mass of *common people* reduced to bondage, while the "*better-born,*" but few in number, riot in luxury wrung from the sweat of those who have been reduced to bondage by a long and cherished system of monopoly and exclusive privileges; there, too, you will find *black bread.* Turn your face to the north; traverse the vast dominions of a Russian autocrat, and you will find, by the same system of monopoly and exclusive privilege, even a worse state of bondage. You will find a proud and haughty nobility scattered here and there over the country. You will also find a population of millions, and many millions too, who only distinguish themselves to be the sons and daughters of Adam, by walking erect. They are without responsible souls; their bodies are the property of a master; mere serfs, sunk in degredation; chained to the landed property, and transferred with it from master to master, as the horses and cattle, of which, in every civil, responsible, and political sense, they are a part. These, too, they eat *black bread.* Who is it here that would throw the government into the control of "*the better born?*" Sir, that was a maxim with the federal leaders at the formation of our government, and has been so from that day to this. Who are they who have exerted themselves from the first day of our national legislation to this day, to fix upon the country a national bank and a high protective tariff, and an organized system of monopolies and exclusive prigileges, which have the direct tendency, and are intended to have the effect to reduce "*the common people*" of this country to a state of European bondage? I answer: the whig-federal party. The men and the party of men who displayed this loaf of black bread in hypocrisy, deception, and fraud. This government has no power to manufacture and bestow privileges to any man, party of men, or associations. It has no power to adopt any system of policy that will operate to the benefit of one class of men to the exclusion or prejudice of all others. No system of policy can be adopted, whether it be a system of protection, or monopoly, that will not be partial and oppressive in its operations to all classes of society, with the exception of the few whose locations and whose occupations may make it peculiarly favorable to them. Nor can any government manufacture powers or privileges. It may transfer powers and privileges; or it can rob one class of the community, or the mass of the people, of powers and privileges which never were surrendered in the formation of the government; but all such exercises of powers are a violation of the fundamental principles of the government, a political robbery, and a violence on the sacred rights of the people. If the law-making power in a State incorporates a bank, the advantages consist in exclusive privileges which are bestowed to the incorporated company. From whence are these exclusive privileges drawn? The answer is plain. They are drawn from all the remainder of the people who are not embraced in the corporation. It is, in fact, a violence and a robbery upon their rights which the constitution was made to defend and protect. So with a protective system of policy. If extraordinary duties are imposed upon foreign importations, it operates directly as a bonus to those who manufacture all articles on which is imposed such duty; and that, too, at the expense of the entire community not enaged in the manufacturing of such articles. A protective system must be an oppressive system, because it must be partial. A system of protection, as applied to the imposition of high duties which would extend to all persons in the community, would be no protection at all. It would destroy itself. Sir, permit me to admonish those who read me, if they would avoid that state of inequality, vassalage, poverty, and pauperism which have reduced millions in Europe to eat *black bread* in sorrow, to set their faces and exercise the political powers which are theirs, against those systems of monopoly and partial protection which the federal party are attempting to fix on them and the country. We have passed an election of the chief magistrate of the country; that election is more glorious on account of the triumph of principles than of men—that is its chief glory. We have elected a man who e purity of purpose will be directed to the honor and to the highest interests of the country, to the whole country, and nothing but the country. We have defeated a man whom I believe to be one of the most corrupt and dangerous men living. I believe him to be the Catiline of the age, and who, if he had been elected, would have overthrown those free and equal institutions which are the guardians of our personal liberty and the anchor of our political hope, and would, so far as his official power would have enabled him, have supplanted their place with privileged orders, odious monopolies, and subverting influences. I believe no man ever spoke more truth, in the same number of words, than did Jno. Randolph, when he said "Henry Clay was talented, but he was corrupt. He stinks and shines, and shines and stinks, like a rotten mackerel by moonlight" How narrowly did we escape! Through the whole canvass high hopes inspired & stimulated the entire federal ranks; while despair and doubt, dark as the cloud of midnight, occasionally hung over the democracy. So confident were the federalists of victory, that, as I am told, a magnificent and gorgeous coach was constructed to convey the body of the "*great embodiment*" from Wheeling to the capital mansion; but oh, how mortifying! Colonel Polk rode in that coach to the capital mansion. Saul sought the life of David and while pursuing him with all his royal power, David at one time cut the skirt from his cloak; at another time he took from him his staff and his cruse of water. God was on the side of David and the children of Israel. God was on the side of Polk and the people.

I have said that, out of the great and multiplied promises made the people in 1840, if the federalists could get power, there was but one fulfilled—that was "*such a currency as the world never saw, and plenty of it.*" That promise, I repeat, was fulfiled. The quality was bankrupt notices—the quantity was twelve millions. Some wag has sent me the model of a bank note, which he says was to be our currency in the event of Mr. Clay's election. Here it is. It is a handsome picture; a good looking bank note; and I believe would have about as much intrinsic value as other bank notes, which have been, and are likely to be, a part of our currency. For I see our Ohio whig legislature are about passing a bank bill, which is again to overshadow the State, and perhaps the country, with a spawn of shinplasters To say nothing of the flourishes and images of men and beasts, it reads as follows:

"Huzza! huzza! the country's rising
For Henry Clay and Frelinghuysen.
"Bank of the United States—capital $200,000,000—received in all government dues—payable in whig glory—in old United States Bank notes—or in generous confidence—at the option of the holder—T. Frelinghuysen, cashier—H. Clay, President."

I will make a cut of this federal whig bank note a part of my printed remarks, for the amusement of my readers. It is a great misfortune that there could not have been a large issue of these notes before the election. They could all now be redeemed with coon skins.

Mr. Chairman, the chief object I have had in making these exposes is to guard the democracy of the country against the effects of such corrupt and fraudulent means as are resorted to by the federal party to deceive them. I will ask them if they have no immediate use for this expose, to put it away; and when an interesting election comes on, return to it, and compare the federal means used with the means heretofore used, as here exposed. They will see again repeated what has characterized every election that has gone before—caricature, bribery, slander, and detraction. Perhaps a reperusal of this expose may have the effect to lead them to compare the means which will be used with those which have been used, and conclusions may be drawn that will save them from being made the dupes and the subjects of such frauds.

I cannot take my seat without warning my friends against the influence and designs of new factions which periodically spring up for political effect, but with professions moral and patriotic. A reference to past factions, and their designs, ought to be sufficient to open the eyes of every man against the snares of factions which, no doubt, will hereafter spring up, as well as against new names which will be assumed for political effect. Why is it that every new faction that springs up, as well as every new political name that is assumed, is brought to bear against the democracy? Political fraud has over and over displayed itself to the object, still the people will permit themselves to be deceived. In the midst of war, when gloom overspreads the country dark as the curtain of night—when every national energy and when every man worthy of the name of an American should have been concentrated on national defence, here was a peace party sprung up, which had for its object national subjection and national disgrace. That faction rallied many to its disgraceful banner; all of whom were turned against the democracy. Next came, after that, the anti-masonic party, which had its day; and from its disgraceful begining to its disgraceful end operated against the democracy. Next followed the abolition faction, whose object, from its beginning, seemed to be but to divide and conquer democracy. No sooner does its leaf become sere and yellow than the native American faction shows its head, and arrays itself against the democracy, and combines itself as well with the federal party as with the remnants of the factions which preceded it. But, as I before remarked, this is an old faction under a new name. Of all factions that ever disgraced American soil, or polluted the American name, this is the most politically dishonorable and anti republican. It is at war with every patriotic principle and with national gratitude. It should be supposed that the well-known fact that there is not a field on which a battle was fought, either in our glorious revolution, or our second war for independence, that did not drink the blood of foreigners, more especially that of the Irishman & the German, would secure to the foreigner the rights of an American citizen. Lafayette, Pulaski, Dekalb, Kosciusco, and Steuben, were all pilgrims in the cause of American independence—all rendered services in that cause that demand, in the name of justice, patriotism, and gratitude, the rights of an American to their respective countrymen; and he who would deny them such rights is unworthy the name of himself, and should be transported and consigned to Russian despotism. Montgomery was an Irishman. He poured out the last drop of life on the plains of Abraham before the walls of Quebec. Has he gained nothing for the oppressed sons of Ireland? Who would deny to the countrymen of Montgomery the rights of an American? Retributive justice would consign him to linger and languish by the oppressions which Great Britain imposes on Ireland. I have before said that the object of the native American party is to disfranchise the foreigners; and their whole object is to reach the German and Irishman. They are two to one in number as compared with all other foreigners, and they vote the democratic ticket. If they voted the whig ticket we would hear of no native American associations. It is to advance federal whigery that the Germans and the Irish are to be disfranchished. Germans and Irishmen! I wish you were here; I would say to you, as you abhor the despotism from which you have fled, and as you love and revere the government and the free institutions you have adopted, turn upon your enemy. It will be the united effort of the whig and native American parties to crush you to the earth—to sink you into political and civil degradation—from man, the image of his Maker, to the worm of the dust. If you wish to perpetuate those rights which the constitution has secured to you and those of your countrymen who are to come after you, your only hope is through and by the democracy. The democracy are your friends: they have stood by you, and will stand by you. Will you stand by them? In all our political struggles, will you be found rallying under the banner of democracy? As the democracy and the democratic principles are maintained and perpetuated, so will your rights be perpetuated and maintained. The foreign blood which was drunk by the soil to which you fled, and which you have adopted as your home, demands, in silent admonition, that you shall at all times do battle in the glorious cause of democracy.

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One light Northern built Sulky and Harness; one Family Close Carriage and Harness, & one Pedlar's Wagon & Harness.
For further information, apply at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.
April 11.—[30

THE JOURNAL.

Friday, April 18, 1845.

FOR CONGRESS,

HON. JAS. J. M'KAY,

OF BLADEN COUNTY.

The Government Organ.

In the Globe of the 14th inst., we find a card in which it is stated that the proprietors of that office have sold out the whole of their concern to Messrs. RITCHIE & HEISS, and that the Government paper will henceforth be conducted under the auspices of Thomas Ritchie, the veteran editor of the Richmond Enquirer. For our own part we are much pleased with the change. That Francis P. Blair is a man of the first order of talent we are willing to admit—indeed, we think him one of the ablest political writers of the day—but we have thought for some time past, that he has been rather much under the peculiar influence of a certain clique of politicians of the Benton order. The organ of the party at the seat of Government should have no pets. Its influence should be as extensive as the limits of our Union. It should advocate the principles of the Democratic party with an eye single to the ultimate advancement of the cause. This is the only way it can secure for itself the confidence of the party as a whole. Thos. Ritchie is the man above all others in the Union whose experience, talents, and patriotism will be an assurance that the paper, of which he will be the conductor, will be such a one as we have endeavored to describe. We have always looked upon him as the ablest Democratic Editor in in the Union, & our long cherished wishes are now fulfilled in seeing him occupy the position he does. Mr. Polk has secured for himself, in Mr. Ritchie, an acquisition which will be of the greatest service to himself, as well as to the party in years to come. We do not know, but suppose the Enquirer will be carried on by his sons, who are both of them able men.

From the Globe.

"THE GLOBE office and its appurtenances, (in virtue of the agreement which we annex for the information of its subscribers,) passed, on Saturday last, into the hands of Messrs. Ritchie & Heiss. The Globe had its origin in the will of Gen. Jackson, and owes to him and Mr. Van Buren, and their political friends, the success which has attended it through fifteen years of conflict, closed by the late triumph of the democracy, which effaced the disaster of 1840. It has been the misfortune of the Globe, in sustaining the strong adminstration of Gen. Jackson—the uncompromising administration of Mr. Van Buren—and in opposing the abuses of Mr. Tyler's administration to make enemies of some who united with the democracy in its last struggle. The interest of the cause requires that all who contributed to the election of the present Chief Magistrate should continue to give their support. It is the good fortune of the conductor of the new official organ not to have offended any portion of those whose adhesion to the party is necessary to its safety and success. We have unbounded confidence in the ability, integrity, and patriotism of the man who is now to preside over the establishment, and shall consider ourselves amply compensated for the sacrifice we are now called on to make, if our anticipations of the continued union and success of the democracy shall be realized by the official journal, under its new name and new auspices. We cannot express our gratitude to the democracy, to whom we owe everything.

"F. P. BLAIR,
"JOHN C. RIVES."

Here follows the articles of agreement.

We see that the Madisonian, the organ of Mr. Tyler, during his administration, has been sold out by its proprietor, John Jones, to Theophilus Fisk, and Jesse E. Dow, Esqrs., who will henceforth conduct the paper under a new name, "the Constellation. Success to them; they are Democrats.

Congressional.

From a private letter we learn that the Convention of Delegates which met at Washington, Beaufort county, on Saturday last, for the purpose of selecting a candidate to represent the Edgecombe District, terminated its labors by nominating Henry S. Clarke of Beaufort county. Mr. Clarke is an able man, and we have no doubt but that he will be elected. We must confess we would have preferred Toole; but as we observed some time ago, the convention is the only and best judge of who will unite the party, and thus secure a triumph. We are sorry to learn from the same source, that Mr. Toole intends to run at any rate. We hope that he will not. Indeed we cannot believe that he will; especially after the card which he published in the "Press" some time since.

Mr. Calhoun.

It is stated in some of the papers that this gentleman will, in all probability, be sent a special commissioner to Texas to complete the negotiation now pending between the United States and that country. The New York *Sun* says it understands that Mr. Calhoun will accept of that trust, if his services are required. Others seem to think he is the only man that can induce the people of Texas to accept of the terms of annexation.

The weather has again become as mild and warm as it usually is in the month of May.

Nativism Rebuked.

The Democratic triumph in the city of New York, (an account of which will be found in another column,) is not only gratifying to the heart of every true democrat, merely because it is a *Republican triumph.* There is connected with the event, other and higher sources for congratulation, on the part of those who love our common country, and who look with feelings of heartfelt pride to the bold and glorious career which our loved Republic is pursuing, and who contemplate through the vistas of the future, the noble destiny which awaits her. We rejoice to think that the people of the commercial emporium, not only of the Union, but of the whole New World, have put the seal of condemnation on the "Native American" party. We rejoice to think that the people of New York have, by their acts, proclaimed to the world that they are still willing and desirous that Anglo Saxon America shall continue to receive the blessings and the prayers of the oppressed and dow-trodden of every clime; and that the eyes of the lover of freedom, wherever they meet the light of day, will continue to be turned, as in times of Yore to the shores of our continent, as an asylum to which he can flee, there to worship his creator as his conscience may dictate—there to exercise his talents and his industry in whatever pursuit his inclination may point out. The Native American party has already cast a shade upon the hitherto unsullied page of our history as a Republic where untrammeled freedom of opinion in politics & religion is our proudest boast. But thanks, heartfelt thanks and gratitude to the democrats of New York, who have wiped the stain away and vindicated our character before the civilized world. What a spectacle would we present to christendom, were we, as a people, to adopt the principles of the "Native" party, and say to foreigners, we are well aware of the noble efforts of your countrymen during the struggle which resulted in our independence;—we remember and acknowledge the services of a *Dekalb, a Montgomery, and a Lafayette*—we remember, too, that your countrymen assisted us, whilst in our infancy, in peopling our forests, and in bringing them beneath the dominion of civilization. All this we remember perfectly, but now we are strong. We can in a measure do without you, and such being the case, we don't want you to come to our shores, unless you will be content to live amongst us without enjoying any of the political rights of citizens. True, we have boasted that our country was the home of the stranger; and we have formerly taken you by the hand and called you brothers, but that was when we needed your services; but now we can do without you, and you may seek an asylum somewhere else. This, we say, is in effect, the language of the Native American party. But it is a language which will find but little sympathy amongst the people of this country. Every *real* American Republican will rejoice at the overthrow of such a party. Heaven grant, for the honor of our common country, that the day may be far distant when such principles will find favor with the freemen of America.

Health Officer.

The last "Chronicle" takes the Commissioners of Navigation to task, for removing Dr. DeRosset from the "post of Health Officer." The "Chronicle" thinks that it was a tolerably strong strain on the proscriptive. Well now, we are somewhat at a loss to know how it is so very proscriptive. Dr. DeRosset has enjoyed the office, the "Chronicle" admits for nearly thirty years. We should think that thirty years in office, might satisfy almost any man—besides, we do not see what prescriptive right Dr. DeRosset has to the office more than any other member of the Medical profession. The "Chronicle" intimates that no one will say, that Dr. DeRosset has not performed the duties of the office faithfully and skillfully. Now for ourself, we are indisposed to bring before the public, the manner in which Dr. DeRosset has performed his duties as Health Officer; but the "Chronicle" pushes the matter upon us. Charges of neglect of duty have been preferred against him, and complaints of inattention have been made. Indeed, we understand that members of his own party, merchants in this place, have expressed their dissatisfaction at the manuer in which the duties of Health Officer, have been discharged by that gentleman. We believe our statement is susceptible of *proof.* But the "Chronicle" asks "all mankind" to contrast the conduct of the present Board of Commissioners of Navigation, with that of the preceding one. He says that a majority of the last Board were Whigs, and notwithstanding this fact, they elected a locofoco Harbor Master, and a locofoco Clerk—Now, we think we can very easily explain how this was, without accounting for it, by attributing it to Federal liberality. The last Board of Commissioners of Navigation, was composed of two Democrats and three Whigs. The two Democrats would vote for Mr. Dickson at any rate, and it is but natural to think that Dr. Dickson, one of the Whigs, would vote for his brother, regardless of political feelings. We say that it is natural to think that he would; so that we think, as we have before observed, Mr. Dickson owes nothing to Federal liberality, for his office.

The Clerk, Mr. McLaurin, was retained more as a matter of convenience, than otherwise, because he was so much better acquainted with the business of the Board, than any person they could select, that they thought they would lose more than they would gain, by his dismissal. As to such a large number of the Town Guard being Democrats—we will venture to say that the reason is simply this; the Town Commissioners could not well find whigs to do the duty. The guard is composed of laboring men, and it is a well known fact, that, a large proportion of that class, in Wilmington, are Democrats.

We ask the "Chronicle" and its friends, to think of matters which occurred some four years ago. *No more at present.*

BLADEN COUNTY.

On the 31st of March last, a large portion of the democrats of Bladen county assembled at the Court-house in Elizabethtown, being the week of the Superior Court, when the meeting was organized by calling Dr. Alexander McDowell to the chair, and appointing J. D. Beatty and D. Lewis, Esqrs., secretaries.

After the purpose for which the meeting had been assembled was explained by the chairman, Isaac Wright, Esq., addressed the meeting at considerable length with his usual clearness and ability, upon the subjects of the tariff and the re-annexation of Texas, in which he shewed himself fully master of the subjects which he handled. At the conclusion of his remarks, Dr. H. Robinson offered the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That having undiminished confidence in the political integrity of our distinguished fellow-citizen, Hon. JAMES J. MCKAY, we cordially concur in his nomination for re-election, in this Congressional district, made by the democrats of Sampson, at a recent meeting in the town of Clinton.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretaries, and forwarded to the Carolinian and Wilmington Journal for publication.

ALEX. McDOWELL, Ch'n.
J. D. BEATTY, } Sec'tys.
D. LEWIS, }

Massachusetts and South Carolina

Our readers will recollect, that during the past winter, the Gov. of Massachusetts sent to South Carolina, a Mr. Hoar, as a protector to the free negroes that were in South Carolina from Masschusetts. So. Carolina peremptorially resisted the interference of Massachusetts, and bid Mr. Hoar to leave the State. He did so; and ever since then the subject has been agitated by the fanatics of Massachusetts. It is, however, now settled, as we conceive, from the action of the Legislature of Massachusetts below. The fanatics of the North had as well look hereafter, before they attempt to infringe upon the rights of a State:

In the House of Representatives it was *Ordered*, That the committee to whom was referred the message of the Governor upon the subject of the Hon. Samuel Hoar, in South Carolina, be directed to report to the Legislature, resolves to the following effect, viz:

That Massachusetts is restrained from further present action in behalf of her citizens imprisoned in South Carolina solely on account of their color, and from the exercise of her own powers to protect the commerce of her citizens, by the unwillingness to do the slightest violence to the Constitution of the United States, the protection of which she is claiming for her own citizens in the premises;

That South Carolina having, by her constituted authorities, interferred to prevent access to the Courts of the United States within her territory, it becomes the duty of the General Government to afford to the citizens of our Commonwealth, while in another State, all the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the United States:

And that Massachusetts now demands, and will continue to demand, that the General Government make such a change in the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts, or such provisions by law, as will enable any citizen of Massachusetts, who may hereafter be imprisoned in any other State solely on account of his color, to urge his claim to liberty and protection in the Courts of the United States; and that our Senators and Representatives be requested to lose no opportunity of urging this subject upon the consideration of Congress.

Ocean Steamer.

From the New York Herald, we learn that a company of Boston capitalists, are now building a large Steam ship in that city, to be one of a line to ply between N. York and Liverpool. This ship is to be 1800 tons burthen, & to be finished by the 4th of July next, to be ready to take the first mail contract under the new Post Office Law. The Herald remarks:—"The capitalists of Boston who have entered into this enterprise, are remarkable for the spirit and energy with which they enter into any project. Such men as Thomas H. Perkins, Esq., and probably the Appletons, are among those who have taken hold of this business, which they are determined to carry through, to the satisfaction of the world.

"In the organization of this steam ship line, these capitalists have acted quietly. They have made no noise, and will soon astonish the public with the result of their labors. They intend, in the first place, to organize a line to Liverpool; then a line to Havre; then one to the West Indies; and thus spread American steam ships over the world, and give to them the high character that our packet ships now possess."

New York Pilotage.

The pilotage of the port of New York has lately been thrown open to all vessels entering said port; that is, we presume, Captains of vessels going over Sandy Hook bar, may not take a Pilot, if they do not see fit, and be exempt from half pilotage, which they have been compelled heretofore to pay, if they were boarded by a Pilot and refused to take him.

New Steamers.—No less than eleven Steam Boats have been built in New York City within the last five months.

We learn from the Texas papers, that the people of that country are enthusiastic on the subject of Annexation.

From the Pittsburg Post of Friday morning.

TREMENDOUS CONFLAGRATION.

Twenty Squares of the City in Ruins! from a Thousand to Twelve Hundred Houses destroyed!—Loss estimated at Ten Millions!

It is our painful duty to record one of the most terrible fires that ever devastated any city on this continent. A great portion of our busy and populous town is in ruins! More houses have been destroyed by this single and horrible conflagration than have been consumed by all the fires that have ever occurred in the city before.

Those acquainted with the plan of Pittsburgh will realize the the extent of the terrible calamity we have suffered, when we state that nearly all that part of the city extending from Ferry street, up the Monongahela river, to the city line, and thence to the head of the entire suburb called "Pipetown," [Kensington,] has been destroyed.

* * * * *

The fire originated in a frame building over an ice house, belonging to Wm. Diehl, near the corner of Second and Ferry streets. The wind was blowing stiffly from the northwest, though it frequently veered to other points; and, owing to its variations, the fire extended up Wood street farther than it otherwise could have done. It was first discovered about 12 o'clock, and was not materially checked till 5 in the afternoon. Even while we write, (at 9 o'clock, p. m.,) the engines are playing vigorously.

We can give no adequate idea of the distress which pervades our stricken community. The progress of the flames was so fearfully rapid that many persons had not time to remove their goods. Others, again, had got their property into the street, when the flames seized it there, before it could be removed to a place of safety. Others, still, would not believe the devouring elements could reach their dwellings, and did not think of removing until it was too late to save their furniture. And we saw many people who escaped with nothing but the apparel they had upon their persons. At dark, you might see, in every direction, families sitting without shelter, guarding such portions of their household furniture as they were able to save from the flames, and not knowing where they would lay their heads, or procure a morsel of food. Of course the kindness of their more fortunate fellow-citizens did much to alleviate their sufferings, and we believe all were provided for as well as the melancholy nature of affairs would allow.

The council met in the afternoon, and attempted to devise some means to stay the conflagration. It was proposed to blow up houses that seemed in the way of the flames. The deliberations, however, were ineffectual in results, and we believe but one or two buildings were blown up. It seems to us, indeed, that there could scarcely have been time to accomplish anything in the way of destroying houses, so terribly rapid was the progress of the fire.

There is abundant reason for thankfulness that so few lives were lost. There are many rumors of men being killed, and burnt and wounded; but they are not authenticated. One woman is certainly burned; and we saw a poor old man, tottering along with the help of two friends, his face badly burned. The loss of life, however, cannot be learned in the awful confusion which prevails.

We know not how to express our sense of the lively gratitude to which the firemen are entitled from our afflicted and ruined citizens, as well as those they have saved. Nothing in the shape of reward can compensate them for the incessant toil they had to undergo, and for the unyielding, heroic firmness which they manifested under the appalling terrors which surrounded them on every side. If they had had a sufficiency of water during the whole time, they could have saved much more property; as it was, they prevented the destruction of an incalculable amount.

* * * * *

The merchants found it impossible to attempt to save anything; whole blocks were destroyed in a few minutes, and the most they could do was to make an effort to save their books, and but few of them succeeded even in that.

It will be many years before our city can recover from the effects of this dreadful calamity; it has cast a blight over the commercial and manufacturing enterprises of hundreds of our most worthy citizens, and in an hour has swept from them all the profits of years of toil and industry. To their fellow-citizens who have been fortunate enough to escape this wide-spread destruction, they must look for aid to "commence the world anew," and we are confident they will not look in vain.

* * * * *

The Pittsburgh Age of Saturday morning contains a list of some of the most valuable buildings destroyed in that city by the great fire of Friday:

* * * * *

It is impossible, continues the Age, to calculate the loss. Merchants, mechanics, workingmen—all, all have been ruined. Nor do we believe that the insurance offices will ever be able to pay the one hundredth part of the property insured by them. Ruin, ruin stares hundreds of families in the face that yesterday morning rose from their beds with plenty of this world's goods; and they have now no place to lay their heads, nor bread for themselves and children. May God protect and help them.

About eighteen entire squares are destroyed entirely, and many parts of squares. The steamboats on the Monongahela had to move to be saved from the flames.

The wharf was covered with groceries and all kinds of Pittsburgh manufactures. A great portion of these goods were burned, and a vast amount destroyed by the immense crowd of drays, &c., working their way among them.

The post office and adjoining buildings north-east corner of Third and Market, have been saved. Everything valuable, however, was removed from the stores, printing offices, &c., in the block. The letters, &c, were taken from the post office.

From the place where the fire commenced to where it was arrested, is about *a mile and a quarter.*

The iron safes, upon which business men depended for the preservation of their books, papers, &c., and all, so far as our observation extends, were destroyed, except a few we notice having been rolled out before the destruction of the buildings.

We can give no idea, on paper, of the distress which prevails; thousands are left destitute—men who yesterday were worth thousands, are now bankrupt. It has been estimated that the burnt district contains SIXTY ACRES! The total loss, in dollars, cannot be arrived at with any kind of accuracy—any guess at TWELVE MILLIONS! This is probably near it. All the insurance offices are broken up—they will not be able to pay two per cent. Only about 15,000 dollars were taken in insurance companies in other cities.

☞ The income of the Queen of England is 3¾d. per second. Prince Albert is allowed ½d. per second of time.

GLORIOUS TRIUMPH!

Nativism and Whigism annihilated!! Democracy Victorious!!! The Metropolis redeemed!!! Huzzah for New York City. Hear the Chariot Wheels rolling up Olympus!

By our New York exchanger, received since our last number was distributed to our readers, we have received the gratifying intelligence of the complete overthrow of Nativism and Whigism in the city of New York. The election for Mayor and Aldermen, took place on the 8th inst., and the result was, that Havemeyer, democrat, has been elected by the tremendous majority of **6,673!!!** over whigs and natives, and being a democratic gain over the Mayor's election of last spring, when Harper, (native) was elected by the combined vote of both whigs and natives, of 10,645!!! Whiggery and *navery*, (nativism) has not had left a grease spot to stand upon, or a hole to poke their heads in. The Democrats have elected their whole ticket, except in the 3rd and 15th wards, having carried 15 out of 17 of the wards. The city Council comprise, in each branch, FIFTEEN DEMOCRATS—*two Whigs*. The vote stood

For Havemeyer, (dem.)	22,282
" Selden, (whig)	6,846
" Harper, (native)	16,609
Maj. for Harper, in 1844,	3972
" " Havemeyer, in 1845,	6673
Democratic gain,	10,645

The *News* comments upon this glorious result as follows:—

"The democracy swept the city yesterday with irresistible force. So complete a victory has never before been won by any party at any period of our political contests. The triumph of the nativists last spring was but a cypher compared with this brilliant achievement. Then the nativists left to the whigs only an Assessor in the Second Ward, to soothe the bitterness of defeat. We have now allowed them, the natives, but a claim to a constable in the same ward, nominated and elected by the joint action of the whigs and nativists. This may be considered equal to about one-half of a trophy. Then the nativists had to yield to us five and a half wards; now, we allow to them not one, and to the whigs only two wards. Then Harper's majority was near 4000, now Havemeyer's approaches to 7000, showing a gain on the popular vote of over 10,000. Havemeyer's majority over Selden is about 16,000. Indeed, Havemeyer lacks but a few hundred votes of having a majority over Selden and Harper combined."

From the Herald:—

"The election in this city—the most peaceful and orderly election that has ever taken place—has resulted in the entire, overwhelming, and utter rout of the 'native' party. It is a regular Waterloo defeat. Mr. Harper has been ejected from the mayoralty with a degree of unanimity perfectly unparalled in municipal contests, and every vestige of 'nativism,' we may safely say, has been swept from the government of this great metropolis of the Union. Mr. Havemeyer, the candidate of the democracy, has been elected by a large majority."

Another Victory--Brooklyn Election.

The Democrats have also elected their Mayor in the city of Brooklyn, Talmage's majority over Hall, (whig) is 1192!!—Rockwell, (native) received 1528 votes, Hall, 2000, and Talmage, (dem.) 3192.—The N. Y. Herald, says:

"As soon as the returns were perfectly made thus far, the Empire Club, of Brooklyn, proceeded to the residence of Mr. Talmage to congratulate him, with banners flying and fireworks to any amount, and was received most cordially. The general impression appeared to be welcome to any party but the 'natives.'"

The Democrats also elected 10 out of 18 Aldermen.

Yet Another Victory!

Paige, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, of the city of Albany, has succeeded his competitor, Humphrey, present incumbent, by 27 votes.

The vote stood as follows:

1845.		1844.	
Paige, (dem.)	3149	Stanton, (dem.)	2641
Humphrey, (whig)	3122	Humphrey, (whig)	3265
Paige's majority,	27	Humphrey's maj.,	624

Increase of votes this year, 364. The democrats have elected aldermen in five wards, and the whigs in five. The council stands as last year—9 democrats to 11 whigs. Last year, Humphrey's (whig,) majority 624, therefore, the triumph of the Democrats may be considered a glorious one.

Connecticut Election.

The election in Connecticut, on Tuesday, the 8th inst., resulted in the choice of the whig ticket generally, for State officers and members of Congress, and a majority of whigs to both branches of the legislature. Baldwin's majority, for Governor, over all, is about 1500. The whig majority in the Senate will be from 10 to 12.—In the House, about 30. The following named whigs are elected to Congress, in the several districts: 1st, James Dixon, of Hartford; 2nd, Samuel D. Hubbard, of Middletown; 3rd, John A. Rockwell, of Norwich; 4th, Truman Smith, of Litchfield.

Dreadful Steamboat Accident on the Hudson.

By our last Northern exchanges we have received the news of a most terrible steamboat accident which happened on the Hudson river, about 8 o'clock on the evening of the 7th inst. The New York Herald attaches great blame to the Pilot of the boat; because, says the Herald, the rocks upon which the boat run, was well known to every Pilot on the river. The following from the Hudson Gazette, extra, of April 8th, 6 p. m., contains the most authentic account we have met with:

Terrible Steamboat Accident.—A large number of lives lost.—One of the most melancholy and heart-rending accidents that ever happened on our river, took place last evening in the Athens channel, nearly opposite this city. The steamboat Swallow, Capt. Squires, one of the New York and Troy 6 o'clock line, which runs through without landing, while on her passage down last night, ran upon a small island, which is situated a short distance from the main shore, between the upper and lower villages.

We have visited the scene of destruction today, and a melancholy sight it is truly. The forward part of the boat is broke off by her forward gangway, and her bows are thrown up nearly thirty feet, and rests high and dry on the island some twenty feet from the water.

The crash must have been tremendous, as every part of the boat is broken to pieces, and will be a total wreck.

The loss of life is awful, and as yet no correct estimate can be formed as to how many perished. We are informed by the captain that there were about three hundred passengers on board. The scene that took place on her striking is indescribable. The gentlemen who had ladies in charge rushed to the door of the ladies' saloon, and the ladies who were in it rushed to the door to escape—the confusion and consternation were so great that a large number threw themselves headlong into the river, and many must have been drowned. The accident took place about eight o'clock in the evening; it was very dark and stormy, and the boat was under very moderate headway when she struck—had she been under full speed, many more lives must have been lost.

Some who jumped overboard had a very narrow escape. Miss Cornelia Platt, a young lady of Detriot, who was on her way to New York, under the charge of Mr. C. H. Hicks of that city, left the boat on a settee and were taken up a short distance below nearly exhausted. Mr. Hicks, when he went over, had his over-coat on, but finding that he could not do any thing with it on, and it requiring great exertion to keep the settee up straight, he succeeded in getting it off—the coat was found this morning nearly five miles below, in one of the pockets was a draft for a considerable amount. A large number of boats from Athens and from this city went immediately to the relief of the sufferers and a number of persons were picked up. The steamboats Rochester and Express were just behind the Swallow when the accident occurred, and they came along side and rendered all the assistance they could, and took most of the passengers on board.

The stern of the boat sunk almost immediately, and must have carried a large number down with it. At high tide the water is clear up to the upper deck over the State rooms; this afternoon at low water they succeeded in getting out six bodies—five women and one man. One was recognized to be the wife of George M. Coffin, of West Troy. The rest of the bodies were not recognized.

Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.

NEW YORK, April 10.

We have been for two days in a state of dreadful anxiety on account of the accident on board the Swallow. Many families expecting friends from up the river, are at a loss to know whether they are dead or alive. The anxiety in some cases is dreadful. It is now the second day since the catastrophe occurred, and it is impossible to say how many persons went down in the boat. We hope for the best; but the real state of affairs will only be known when the vessel shall have been raised, and her cabin searched. Thus far, eight bodies have been recovered—and it is quite certain that there must be many more in the State rooms. What a dreadful death, to be enclosed there of a sudden in a living tomb! But I will not dwell upon the scene.

Fire in Anderson, S. C.

Extracts of letters received in this city.

"ANDERSON, C. H., S. C., April 10.

"We are under the necessity of informing you that we have met with a sad calamity in this place. Almost the entire business part of our village is now in ruins, and with the rest, the office of the *Anderson Gazette*. We, however, were fortunate enough to save a considerable portion of our printing materials."

"ANDERSON, C. H., S. C., April 10.

"Yesterday morning, at 4 o'clock, our village was arroused by the cry of fire, and before sun-rise the whole business part of the village was in ashes. The fire commenced in Mr. Griffin's store, and extended down, not leaving a single house of any description on Messrs. Griffin's, Rice's, Crayton's and Benson's lots. Mr. Brown's house, on the upper corner, was also destroyed, leaving only a new stable on his lot. They all succeeded in saving the greater part of their goods, except Mr. Griffin and Dr. Webb; they saved nothing—not even their papers. I believe, however, that Mr. Griffin has saved part of his books, but lost all of his papers. Mr. Rice has lost most of his goods. Messrs. Crayton and Benson saved the principal part of their goods and furniture. No person got hurt, except Mr. Brown, who is badly burnt on one side of his face. It is not known how the fire originated."

Charleston Courier.

"Master Richard O. Hise, son-in-law of Dr. William A. Shaw, of this town, was killed at the Rocky Mount Depot, on Friday night last, by jumping or falling as is supposed, off the train car as it was running along. The boy was from Nashville, Tennessee, to see his mother, Mrs. Shaw, in this place, whom he had not seen for nearly two years."

The above is from the Washington Whig. The circumstances attending the melancholy death of young Hise were, we understand, these: He had apprised the conductor of the train, Mr. Bell, that he wished to stop at Rocky Mount Depot, and at the proper time Mr. Bell awoke him, but he fell asleep again. He was awakened the second time by the conductor, who then went with him to the front part of the car, and there left him to look after his baggage. When Mr. Bell returned, young Hise was gone; he was discovered directly, lying upon the ground, in the gasp of death. The conclusion is, as stated by the Whig, that he either fell or jumped from the car before the headway had ceased, and was killed by the concussion.

Chronicle.

First Arrival of Sugar from the U. States into Great Britain.

The Liverpool Times says:—"On Sunday last, the American ship Franconia arrived in this port, bringing, as part of her cargo, twelve hogsheads of Louisiana sugar. This is the first arrival of American-grown sugar in this country, but we suspect that it is only the beginning of a trade which will in a few years, become a very considerable one, if the new sugar duties of Sir Robert Peel should pass in their present form.

"The sugar received by the Franconia (continues the Times) must necessarily have been shipped before any thing was known or suspected of the reduction of duties now proposed, and must therefore have been sent here for the purpose of ascertaining whether they could be imported with profit, at a duty of 36s. per cwt., so that if there was any chance whatever of their succeeding under such a duty, they cannot fail to pay handsomely, now that the duty is reduced to 24s. per cwt. We feel no doubt that they will pay if they are all well selected, for on Saturday, we saw samples of two other expected lots of American sugar, both of which had been examined by a sugar broker, who states that they will leave a handsome profit—at least ten per cent.—in this country, even if the price of sugar should fall to the full extent of the duty repealed—the prices, therefore, are no obstacle."

LATER FROM TEXAS.

The steamship Marmora arrived at New Orleans, on Monday the 7th inst., from Galveston, bringing dates thence of the 2d April.

The papers are mostly taken up in discussing the annexation resolutions. Were we to infer the opinions of the people from the tone of the press, (says the Picayune,) we should think the Texans nearly unanimous in favor of coming into the confederacy on the terms proposed. We have seen nothing further touching the views of President Jones and his cabinet in regard to the measure. A powerful appeal in favor of annexation has been addressed to the people by a committee appointed by the citizens of Galveston.

Major Donelson, U. S. Charge to Texas, arrived at Galveston on the 27th ult., and proceeded immediately to the seat of Government.

At the date of our last advices from Galveston, a British vessel of war had just reached that city with despatches for Capt. Elliot, the British Charge, who set out immediately after receiving them for Washington. This vessel, which proved to be the sloop of war Electra, direct from Jamaica, to which place the despatches had been sent by one of the West India steamers, had despatches also for Mr. Saligny, the French Charge. Both the French and English Charges returned to Galveston on the 1st inst. The nature of the despatches by the Electra had not transpired. Any number of surmises were afloat as to the precise character of the documents in question, but nothing decisive was known. The only hope the anti-annexationists entertained of the defeat of the measure was, that the Electra had brought the settlement of Mexican pretentions; whilst the annexation party laughed at the idea of British guaranty, when there was no longer any occasion for it, as the independence of the country, as regards Mexico, could be better established by becoming a member of the American confederacy. There will be strong efforts made, however, to produce a rejection of the terms offered by Mr. Brown's resolutions. The Galveston News in remarking on the struggle about to take place in Texas, says:

"Now comes the eleventh-hour offer of our recognition;—now comes the often-reiterated promise of European friendship;—now again our Government is to be plied with English gold, and power, and influence, and with all the riches of her commerce."

"All information from the country," adds the News, "proclaims the utmost harmony and unanimity among our citizens."

Apart from the subject of annexation there is no intelligence of interest.

Late news from the Rio Grande represents the district between that river and the Nueces to be in the possession of the Camanche Indians; who have come down upon the country to the number of 800 or 1000 men—stealing horses, and in some cases committing murder. The North Mexicans were in great consternation, and at Matamoras an assault upon the town was apprehended.—*Mobile Tribune.*

The Union--The Union.

In the discussions of the treaty of Paris, 1783, the hoary European diplomists thought that the land washed by the Atlantic and bounded by the Alleghanies, was large enough for the area of American freedom. The large-minded men who founded this republic successfully resisted this movement; and the same sort of statesmen, having in prospect that, at a future day, even Canada might be a part of this great republican family, provided, in 1785, that new States might be admitted into this Union. From 1789 to the present time, this country has gone on adding to its territory and power, until the tide of population has spread even over the Rocky Mountains, and the same glorious flag is destined to protect millions upon millions of Anglo-American freemen in achieving the peaceful conquests of civilization and liberty. Thus far success has completely justified the wisdom of the founders of the republic. To render our system perpetual, it is only requisite that faction be promtly rebuked, and an unalterable attachment cherished to the UNION, as the guaranty of incalculable blessings to this and succeeding generations.—[*Bost. Statesman.*

Extract of a letter received in this city dated

"HAVANA, April 5.

"Our Rice Market remains the same, no change to notice. A good deal of excitement has prevailed during the past week in our Sugar Market, prices are advancing. Whites sell at 13½ 14 rs. and difficult to be had alone; Yellows 8½ 10 rs.; Browns 7½ 8; assorted lots 8 12 to 10 14, as the demand increases prices will no doubt further advance. Molasses firm 7 rs.—*Charleston Patriot.*

CHARLESTON MARKET—April 12.

Cotton.—This article, judging from the aggregate sales since our report of the 5th inst., continues in favor with purchasers, and altho' the market has occasionally exhibited a certain degree of lassitude, the prices of the previous week have on the whole been fully maintained. The sales of the week foot up 16,000 bales, and the receipt in the same time is 9696 bales.

Rice.—There has been some inquiry for Rice during the week—for coastwise shipment and for Europe—and in consequence of the competition among purchasers, and the comparatively light stock on sale, holders have been able to realize prices which they could not obtain the previous week. The sales since our last reach 1800 tierces, against the receipt in the same time of 1353 tierces. The transactions comprise 55 tierces at 5¾; 30 at 2¼; 49 at 2 15-17; 184 at 3; 62 at 3 1-16; 124 at 3¼; 141 at 3 4-16; 1122 at 3¾ per hundred, and a fancy lot at prices not made public.

Rough Rice.—The receipts of Rough Rice since our last reach 17,000 bushels, and the sales in the same time are as follows:—3000 at 77; 1000 at 83, and 4000 at 86 cents per bushel.

Grain.—Two cargoes prime North Carolina white *Corn* have been received this week, which were disposed of at prices ranging from 53 to 55c. per bushel. The receipts of *Oats* are as follows:—2500 bushels Virginia, which were taken by a dealer at 30c.; 1500 Maryland at 30c. per bushel; and 3600 do., for which the same price was offered and refused. Two small lots *Hay* have been received, and sold at 60 a 65 and 75c. per 100 lbs.

Sugars.—There have been no arrivals during the week, and the business in Louisiana has consequently been confined to store lots. Some 150 hhds. of this description, have been taken in small lots at prices ranging from 6½ to 7c., and upwards of 170 hhds. in one lot sold at 6¼c. There were 70 hhds. damaged Louisiana, which were run off at auction at 5 1-16 to 5⅜.

Coffee.—The receipts of the week have been 681 bags Rio, received coastwise, a portion of which, together with several store lots, in all about 600 bags, have changed hands since our last, at prices ranging from 7 to 7¼c. per lb.; 100 bags Laguayra, brought 8c. per lb.

Molasses.—There have been no arrivals of either Cuba or New Orleans since our last.—For a cargo of the former article 28c. cash, was refused last week, and in the absence of wholesale transactions to govern us, we have for the present erased former quotations.

Bacon.—Shoulders and Sides are still in demand, and as there have been no arrivals, and consequently no sales, our quotations must for the present be considered nominal.

Lard.—Between 3 and 400 kegs Western Lard have been received since our last, the bulk of which has been taken by dealers at 9½ a 10c. We quote in bbls. and kegs 9 a 10c. per lb.

Salt.—The receipts of the week are 6000 sacks Liverpool, 3000 of which changed hands at $1 05 per sack, and time.

Ext's Cour. Price Current.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—April 12.

Flour is somewhat better, and we notice $3 75, $4, and $4 25, being paid when sellers wished to make any considerable purchases. Bacon 5 to 6½, and but little offering. But little produce of any kind in market. Our merchants are well supplied The river is extremely low for this season.

North Carolinian.

NEW YORK MARKET—April 12.

Naval Stores.—There is very little Turpentine arriving, and apparently no demand, buyers awaiting further advances by the Great Western, now due. We notice sales of 250 bbls. North County Tar, at $1 62½; and some 300 casks Spirits Turpentine, in lots, at previous prices.

Rice.—The market is rather heavy, but notwithstanding, little disposition is evinced by holders to reduce prices. The sales of the week are 260 tcs. and 140 bbls. at $3 37 a $3 75, cash, embracing fair in tcs. to the best at market in bbls. The stock may be considered moderate for the season.

MARRIED,

Near Warsaw, Duplin county, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Conoley, Mr. O. L. Fillyaw, of Warsaw, to Miss Julia G. Middleton, daughter of the late Mr. Robert Middleton, of Duplin.

DIED,

In Newbern, on the 1st inst., G. M. Cuthbert, Esq., Attorney at Law, in the 28th year of his age. On the 6th inst., Mrs. Elizabeth Y. Nelson, wife of Col. Wilie Nelson, in the 48th year of her age.

In Cumberland county, on the 23rd ult., Mrs. Jennet McLeod, in the 50th year of her age.

In Robeson county, on the 27th ult., Mr. John McBryde, sen., aged 66, a native of Scotland. In the same county, on the 2d inst., Col. Lewis C. Thompson, aged 36.

MARINE LIST.
PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

April 10—brig Trojan, Davis, New York, to John Hall.

schr C E Thorn, Jackson, New York, to C D Ellis & Co.

12—brig Gardner H Wright, Benton, Barbadoes, to G W Davis.

schr Ann, Perkins, Guadaloupe, to E Dickinson.

14—schr E S Powell, Murch, New York, to G W Davis.

schr North Carolina, Miller, Philadelphia, to G W Davis.

schr Mogul, Moore, Matanzas, to G W Davis.

15—schr Jane Yates, Tolman, Havana, 8 days, to John Hall.

schr Robin Hood, Killman, St Thomas, to Barry & Bryant.

CLEARED.

April 10—Br schr Kate, McNeil, Halifax, N S, by C D Ellis & Co.

brig Nonpareil, Pope, New Bedford, by Russell & Gammell.

Packet schr Regulus, Cole, New York, by R W Brown.

schr A F Thorn, Sandford, New York, by C D Ellis & Co.

schr Henry Chase, Steelman, Richmond, Va, by C D Ellis & Co.

12—schr St Pierre, Bryant, Bangor, by Brown & DeRosset.

15—barque E Churchill, McGilvery, Demarara, by Barry & Bryant.

schr Fair Lady, Barlow, Richmond, Va, by Barry & Bryant.

16—Br brig Jabez, Smith, Savannah, by G W Davis.

brig Trojan, Davis, Havana, by John Hall.

schr Four Brothers, Robinson, Martinique, by E Dickinson.

17—schr Ann, Perkins, Boston, by E Dickinson.

DISASTER.—The British brig Lord of the Isles, Capt. McKenney, bound coastwise for Liverpool, with a cargo of 2,500 bbls. turpentine, went on shore on the Rhode Isle in attempting to go out on the 8th inst., and will go to pieces very soon. The cargo was saved.

THEATRE!

BENEFIT OF MISS BIRCHARD.

Friday evening, April 18, 1845, will be performed the Comedietta of

OUR MARY ANNE.

Jonathan Tanks, - - - Mr. Fuller.
Ernestine, - - - - Mrs. Forbes.

After which, the

HYPOCONDRIAC,

James Megim, - - - Mr. Forbes.
Annette, - - - - Miss Birchard.
A SONG by Miss Birchard.

To conclude with the farce of the

MESMERIC DOCTOR.

Doct. La Fleu, - - - Mr. Fuller.
Lisette, - - - - Mrs. Forbes.

New Spring and Summer MERCHANDIZE.

Dock Street, 3d door above Mrs. Joseph Hill's.

MRS. WILKINSON

MOST RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies of Wilmington and the surrounding country that she has just returned from New York with a handsome assortment of

Millinery Goods,

of the latest styles and fashions;

selected by herself with great care, expressly for the Spring and Summer trade. Her stock consists in part of

Lace and Brilliant BONNETS,
Lace do.
Gingham and Lace do
Misses' Open Edge do
Florence Braid do
Rutland do
Fine Straw do
Straw and Willow do

RIBBONS, LACES, SATTINS, EDGINGS, &C. &C. &C.

and a variety of other articles in her line too tedious to mention, to all of which she invites the inspection of the Ladies.

She also carries on the

MANTUA MAKING BUSINESS.

Mrs. W. hopes, from her knowledge of her business, and the very low rates of her goods, to receive a liberal portion of the public patronage.

Wilmington, N. C., April 18th, 1845. 31tf

DAILY EXPECTED,

Per schr. Ticonic from New Orleans,

90 HHDS. BACON, shoulders and sides,
140 barrels WHISKEY,
1200 bushels white CORN. For sale by
JOHN HALL.

April 18, 1845. 31-1t

V. R. PEIRSON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

IS now receiving and opening his **Spring and Summer Goods,** comprising a very large and extensive assortment, selected by himself in New York, with great care, as to style and quality, embracing all the latest styles and patterns suitable for

SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.

The same willl be made up to order agreeable to the latest Fashions, and in the best and most workman-like manner, such as cannot fail to suit the taste and Fashion of the day, at prices for Cash, to suit the times, or on a credit to such of his regular customers, who have been in the habit of paying punctually, on favorable terms.

Mr. H. S. KELLY,

most generally and favorably known as a CUTTER possessing great TASTE in his line, will continue to have charge of the TAILORING DEPARTMENT as usual. It may be as well to observe, that any garment made up in my establishment when finished, should such garment not suit, the party is at liberty to return the same on my hands. My stock of

Spring and Summer Goods,

now receiving and opening, consists in part as follows, viz:

Thibet Cloths; Drab de'Etes French Bombazines, AND

GAMBROONS,

Also, Linen Drillings in various styles; French and English single milled and Doe Skin

CASSIMERES,

with a large assortment of

VESTINGS,

of rarest and richest styles and patterns; in fact, he but solicits a call from his old friends and customers generally, to insure them of the correctness of the above statement. In connection with the above, I have selected a general and extensive assortment of

FANCY GOODS,

of styles and qualities superior to any received in the town of Wilmington, consisting in part of

Super Silk Under Shirts and Drawers; superior article of entire Linen Shirts; also, best quality Cotton Shirts, Linen Bosoms; Drawers of various kinds; Fancy Cravats; Stocks; Scarfs;

SUSPENDERS;

Linen Bosoms and Collars, &c.,

of great variety. Also, a large assortment of *Silk, Gingham & Cotton Umbrellas.*

Indeed every article a gentleman may call for, for his comfort and use. I have also laid in a large and extensive stock of

Ready Made Clothing,

to which I invite the attention of the public, as I am determined to dispose of the same, for certain reasons, at New York prices, only adding on the expense of getting the same out. Coats may be purchased at from $1,25 to $16,00. Pants from 75 cents to $7. Vests from 75 cents to $7,00. Shirts from 50 cents to $4,00. Indeed a very decent suit can be bought for $5,00. And though last not least, a well selected stock of

HATS:

Viz: Silk, Beaver, Panama, Leghorn and Palm Leaf.

Indeed his entire stock comprises a general and as well a selected an assortment of Goods in his line as

MERCHANT TAILOR,

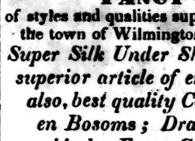
as can be found in the town of Wilmington. In conclusion, I beg leave respectfully to return my sincere thanks to the public generally for past favors, and hope by strict attention to business in future, to merit a continued share of the public patronage.

V. R. PEIRSON.

April 2d, 1845.

CARRIAGES.

MARKET STREET, ABOUT 200 YARDS ABOVE THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.



THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand a large and general assortment of

CARRIAGES,

of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Among which may be found,

Coaches, Barouches, Charriotts, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkies, Wagons, &c.

All orders in the above line thankfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the neatest manner.

The best timber hand and continues to receive, Seasoning Plank, of every description; Scantling, Carriage Timber, &c.

ISAAC WELLS.

Wilmington, Feb. 11th, 1845. 30-12m

Shelby Crockery Store,

CORNER OF MARKET AND SECOND STREETS.

THE subscribers having formed a co-partnership under the firm of

BISHOP & JONES,

take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have now on hand, and for sale cheap, a large and well selected stock of

FANCY GROCERIES.

We deem it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of our articles; it is sufficient to say that we have

EVERY THING

that is usually found in stores of the kind. Should any article be sold by us that does not fully come up to what it was represented to be, we will always be ready and willing to *take it back and refund the money*, and in making this agreement we feel no uneasiness, as we are determined, if possible, to have none but the

BEST ARTICLES

that can be obtained in the market. No exertions shall be spared on our part to please those who may favor us with their calls, and with this promise in view, we can but hope that we will receive our share of the public patronage.

H. M. BISHOP,
WM. B. JONES.

Wilmington, April 8, (18,) 1845. 31-3m.

100 Barrels Potatoes,
15 Bags Rio Coffee,
2 dozen Brass Clocks,
3 Chests superior Gunpowder Tea, suitable for family use;
4,000 Cigars,
10 Boxes Ground Pepper,
16 Boxes No. 1 Soap,
7 do. Pale do.
10 Firkins extra Goshen Butter,
3½ Bbls. Snuff,
4 Boxes Hudson's patent Honey Due Tobacco, small lumps.

Just received and for sale by
WM. COOKE, *Agent,*
Custom-House Wharf.

April 18.—[31.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.—April 17, 1845.

Bacon—Hams,	8½	a	9
Middlings,	8	a	8½
Shoulders,	7	a	7½
Western,	0	a	7½
Beeswax,	26	a	27
Butter,	15	a	18
Beef, bbl. mess,	6 00	a	8 00
prime,	4 50	a	5 50
Corn,	45	a	50
" Meal,	60	a	65
Coffee,	8	a	9
Cotton,	5	a	5½
Candles, tallow,	10	a	12
sperm,	30	a	35
	30	a	35
Feathers,	4 50	a	5 50½
Flour,	65	a	70
Hay, Northern, per 100 lbs.	4 75	a	5 50
Iron,	8	a	8½
Lard,	6	a	00 7
Western,	1 00	a	1 12
Lime, Thomastown,			12 00
Lumber—Steam mill,			11 00
W. boards, plank & scant.			
Quarter flooring,			
Bill lumber extra prices.			
River, Flooring boards,	11	a	13 00
wide, do.	7 00	a	
Scantling,	6 00	a	0 00
Timber,	5 00	a	7 50
Molasses,	30	a	33
Mackerel, No 1 retail,	14	a	00 00
2, "	12	a	00 00
3,	00	a	7 00
Nails,	5	a	5½
Naval Stores, soft, Turpt.	2 85	a	2 85
Virgin dip,	2 90	a	3 00
hard,			1 50
Tar,	1 30	a	1 33
Pitch,	80	a	1 00
Rosin No. 1,	1 50	a	1 60
" 2,	90	a	1 00
" 3,	35	a	40
Sp. Turpt.	33	a	39
Oil, Sperm,		a	85
Peas, Ground,	90	a	99
Black eye,	55	a	60
Cow,	50	a	55
Pork,	11 00	a	14 00
fresh	4½	a	5
Rice,	2 50	a	3 00
rough, ush			70
Salt, Turks Island, bushe	30	a	33
Liverpool, sack,		a	1 50
Soap,	5	a	6
Shingles, country,	1 25	a	1 50
contract,	3 50	a	4 00
Spirits, Northern Rum,	30	a	32
Gin,	30	a	36
Whiskey,	25	a	27
	12½	a	25
Steel,			
Staves, W. O. Hhd. rough,	12 00	a	15 00
dressed,			20 00
R. O. Hhd. rough,	8 00	a	10 00
dressed,	8 00	a	12 00
Sugar, West India,	7	a	9
New Orleans,	6	a	6½
loaf	10	a	15
Tallow,	6½	a	7½
Tobacco, leaf,	4	a	
Varnish,	20	a	22
Wines, Madeira,	70	a	3 00
Port,			2 25
Malaga,	40	a	50

WILMINGTON MARKET—April 17.

Owing to the very low state of the rivers, but very little produce, of any descriptions, have reached this market within the past week.

Naval Stores.—Virgin dip, we quote at $2 90 a $3 00. See quotations.

Corn.—No arrival since last report. Retail price from store, 50 cts. per bushel, by the hundred bushels.

Hay.—Wholesale price 65 ct. per cwt.—Retail 75 cents.

RATES OF FREIGHT HENCE TO NEW YORK.

Naval Stores, 30 a 35 cts. per barrel,
Rice, 12½ cts. per hundred
Cotton, $1 per bale.
Cotton goods and yarns, 50 cts. pr. bale.
Tobacco, $2 50 per hogshead.
Lumber, $6 a $6 50 per m.

BANK RATES OF EXCHANGE, WILMINGTON.

Bank checks on Philadelphia,	1	pr. ct.	par
" " New York,	1	"	"
" " Boston,	1	"	"

Arrivals and Departures of the MAILS.

Northern Mail is due daily at 12 m., and is closed daily at 10 p. m.

Southern mail is due daily at 8 a m, and is closed daily at 12 m.

Smithville due daily at 6 a. m., and is closed daily at 12 m.

Fayetteville mail via. Clinton and Warsaw, due Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 12 m, and is closed same days at 10 p. m.

Fayetteville mail via. Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrook's and Robinson's, due Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 9 a. m., and depart the same days at 10 a. m.

Taylor's Bridge, Harrel's store, Black River Chapel, Moses Creek, and Long Creek, due every Thursday at 6 p. m. and departs every Friday at 6 a. m.

Onslow Court House, Smith's Ferry, Stump Sound, and Topsail Sound, due every Monday at 6 p. m. and departs Friday at 6 a. m.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to express his gratitude for the patronage extended to him since he came to Wilmington, and to make known that he has just returned from New York, and having received the agency of a

Blind & Sash Factory

in that city, which furnishes those articles of the best kind, he offers them at the following prices: say Blinds at 62½ cents per superficial foot, and Sashes at the prices below, primed and painted.

8 by 10	11 cts. pr light.	10 by 14	17 cts pr light,
9 by 11	12 " " "	10 by 15	18 " " "
9 by 12	13 " " "	10 by 16	19 " " "
10 by 12	14 " " "	11 by 16	20 " " "
10 by 13	15 " " "	12 by 16	21 " " "

He is also agent for two

MARBLE YARDS.

and will furnish *Tomb-tops, Headstones, and Monuments*, made in the best style, of Egyptian or American Marble, at reasonable prices. Marble Mantels, &c., furnished likewise. Orders promptly attended to.

JAMES H. MILMORE.

December 13, 1844. 13-tf

100,000 Acres Valuable TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has purchased all the Land belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson County, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing over **one Hundred Thousand Acres**; a large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable, and will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who will be duly authorized to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C. Feb. 28, 1845.—[24-2m

Liquors.

50 BBLS. N. E. Rum,
10 do. New Orleans do.
5 do. American Brandy,
5 do. do. Gin,
10 do. Baltimore Whiskey,
8 do. N. Orleans, do.
3 do. very old Rye, do.
1 pipe and 3 eighths casks Holland Gin,
3 eighth casks French Brandy. For sale by

BARRY & BRYANT.

Feb'y 28, 1845. 24-tf

Outcatts' Snuff.

1 HALF bbls. Scotch Snuff, in Bladders,
1 do. and 2 kegs in bulk. For sale by

BARRY & BRYANT.

Feb'y 28, 1845. 24-tf

HAY.

100 bales prime Eastern Hay, for sale by

GEO. W. DAVIS.

Feb'y 21.—[23

OLD NASH BRANDY.

60 bbls. warranted 10 years old, for sale by

G. W. DAVIS

Feb'y 21.—[23

Just Arrived.

CANAL Flour—Buckwheat—Meal, and old Bacon Hams.

A. J. BATTLE, *Ag't.*

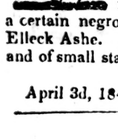
December 27, 1844

Coffee.

91 BAGS Rio Coffee,
10 do. Cuba.
Just received and for sale by

BARRY & BRYANT.

Nov. 15, 1844. 9-tf.



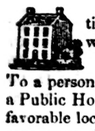
$10 REWARD.

I will give the above named sum for the apprehension and safe lodgment, in the Jail of this county, of a certain negro man named ***Elleck***, known as Elleck Ashe. He is about 22 years of age, black, and of small stature.

JOHN S. JAMES.

April 3d, 1845. 29-tf

FOR RENT.



OWING to the continued indisposition of my family, I will rent the house where I now reside, known as the

Franklin Hotel.

To a person who would like to engage in keeping a Public House, here is an opportunity to secure a favorable location to secure the patronage of passengers on the Rail Road. The house can be secured by lease for a term of years, and is so arranged that the proprietor could, and with proper inducements would, add to it so as to make it a valuable location. I will also sell to any person renting the house, all the furniture of the house, which is new and in good order.

Possession will be given immediately.

Apply to A. J. BATTLE, Agent.

April 4th, 1845.

Planter's House.

GEORGE F. KORNEGAY

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Newbern and the surrounding country, that he has opened a

Public House of Entertainment,

in the commodious Brick Building lately occupied by Mrs. Green, on the corner of Middle and Front streets. It is his purpose to make it a desirable house for regular as well as a trancient boarders. If cleanliness, good servants, a table always provided with the best the market will afford, and the most assidious attention will entitle him to a share of the public patronage, it is his determination to merit it. His stables will be found in excellent condition, and horses shall be well attended to.

Newbern, March 18, 1845.—[28-6m

FOR SALE or RENT.

THE HOUSE at present occupied by Mrs. Coxeter. If rented, it will be until 1st October next; possession given 1st May next. If sold, part of the purchase money may remain on Mortgage, on the property. For further particulars apply to

JOHN A. TAYLOR.

April 2d, 1845. 29-tf

New Boarding House.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a *Boarding House* at the well known stand formerly occupied by W. R. Larkins, on Market-street. He would take occasion to state, that he has fitted up the house in the very best style, and that his table will be as good as any other house of the kind in Wilmington. His terms will be moderate, and he promises to spare no pains in making those comfortable who may be pleased to favor him with their patronage.

N. F. BOURDEAUX.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 17th, 1845. 18-tf

12 COPIES TO CLUBS FOR $20. THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE FOR 1845.

EDITED BY JOHN INMAN & ROBERT A. WEST.

Prospectus for the Second Year.

AT the close of his second volume, the Magazine having been commenced on the first of January, 1844. the publisher finds himself irresistibly called on to express the satisfaction and gratitude with which he has been filled by the brilliant and unexampled success that has attended his endeavors to win the public favor. Notwithstanding the difficulties, disappointments and vexations that almost invariably follow the establishment of a new periodical, in the production of which there must be the harmonious co-operation of many head and many hands—notwithstanding occasionally shortcomings, especially in the pictorial department, which no care or diligence could avert and no expenditure prevent, the Columbian Magazine has gone on steadily increasing in support and popularity from the opening number, and if the unbought unsolicited testimony of the press may be received as unswayed by partiality and unbiassed by friendship, the efforts of contributors and editor have been satisfactory to the public and accepted as fulfilling the promises made for them at the commencement of the enterprise.

The bublisher undertook the work with a firm conviction that the great city of New York was the best and the true home for a magazine of general literature; that notwithstanding the failure of many previous attempts to establish such a work, there could be no impossibility of success with sufficient capital, perseverence and the right system of management both by publisher and editor; stimulated by this conviction he embarked in the enterprise and the result of the first year has proved that his judgment was correct.

It has long ceased to be necessary, or reasonable, that we should speak of the Columbian as an experiment. At all events, it is now an experiment substantially tried. We feel ourselves upon as firm a basis as any similar journal in the world.—Our principal cares *now* regard not so much the securing what ground we have gained (for we consider this sufficiently secure) as the extension of our sphere of action and utility—not so much, even, the mere enlargement of our subscription list, as the most suitable modes of catering for the amusement (and shall we say occasionally for the profit!) of our subscribers in the present and in the future—the many whom we have, and the many more we shall undoubtedly have as time rolls on.

We have made arrangements which will enable us to present our friends with embelishments of very superior taste, style and finish. In this respect it is our firm purpose, if possible, to outvie all competition. Our music and engravings, we confidently believe, will not be equalled—very certainly they shall not be surpassed in real merit by those of any other magazine. We propose to give each month two or more superb engravings, independently of two pages of music, by the most eminent composers, and a plate of *authentic* fashions.

Regarding the literary and editorial conduct of the Columbian, the publisher does not feel called upon to say more than a very few words. The general management of this department is, as heretofore, entrusted to a gentleman possessing every qualification for the task, and who has given abundant evidence, not only of the highest ability to put forth a meritorious magazine, but of the ability to put forth a magazine exactly adapted to the tastes of our readers. The publisher, therefore, has every confidence that what has already been done for the literary value of the journal will be done again. We are perfectly willing that our *future* in this respect shall be estimated by our *past*. The subjoined list of those who have furnished articles for the Columbian during the by gone year will satisfy, we feel assured, the most fastidious that we are resolute to spare in no particular neither exertion or expense.

Mrs L H Sigourney	H P Grattan
Mrs Kirkland	The author of the "Widow of Brugess"
Mrs A S Stephens	H T Tuckerman
Mrs F S Osgood	James F Otis
Mrs E O Smith	Robert L Wade
Mrs A C Mowatt	S D Patterson
Mrs E F Ellet	E S Gould
Mrs M StLeon Loud	Seba Smith
Mrs J G Brooks	T S Fay
Mrs J Hull	C Fenno Hoffman
Mrs M P Hunt	C D McLeod
Mrs H Lighthipe	Wm H Willis
Mrs C H Butler	Walter Whitman
Mrs E C Embury	Rev F C Woodworth
Mrs Cary	Isaac F Shephard
Mrs E R Steele	T B Read
Mrs M A Erving	Wm O Bourne
Miss M L Lawson	R G White
Miss Colman	H A Clark
Miss Isabel Jocelyn	C Wilkins Eimi
Miss M Russell	E J Porter
Miss Emily E Chubbuck	E Parmly
Miss L M Brauner	H Myers
Miss F Forester	M C Hill
Miss M G Quincy	M E Wilson
Author of 'Summer Frolicking'	J Boughton
J K Paulding	C McLachlan
Wm C Bryant	Wm Russell Jr
Fitz G Halleck	The Author of "Time's Loings"
E A Poe	A M Ide Jr
John Neal	O G Warren
Henry W Herbert	Augustus Snodgrass
H H Weld	J T Headley
Park Benjamin	F L Hagadorn
Wm Cox	H B Hirst
Geo W Kendall	T S Arthur
H S Schoolcraft	

With the aid of these contributors, (of whom it is needless to say one word in the way of commendation,) and of numerous others perhaps equally meritorious if less celebrated, who have promised us their support, we flatter ourselves that, as a literary work, the Columbian need be under no apprehension of being excelled.

But what we have done is already before the public, who will not fail to judge us with impartiality; and in respect to what we intend to do, it will be both wiser and more becoming (although less fashionable) not to boast. We may be permitted to assure our friends in brief however, that we have matured numerous plans (for the third volume) with which we feel confident they will be pleased. It is our purpose to put forth every energy; and it will be no fault of our own if the Columbian shall not be found *at least equal* to any magazine, of any class or price, in America.

DEALERS IN PERIODICALS throughout the United States and the Canadas, who wish to become agents for the Columbian Magazine will please apply to the publisher immediately. The usual discount will be made to them.

Terms of the Columbian Magazine.

One copy one year in advance,	$3
One copy two years,	5
Two copies one year,	5
Five do do	10
Eight do do	15
Eleve do do	20

Address ISRAEL POST.
3 Astor House, N. Y.

THE subscribers have this day formed a copartnership under the name of

Charles D. Ellis, & Co.,

for the transaction of the Commission and Forwarding business. Particular attention will be given to the purchase and sale of produce of all kinds, and to forwarding goods to and from the interior.

CHARLES D. ELLIS,
EDWARD J. LUTTERLOH.

March 17, (21) 1845. 27-tf

The Fayetteville Observer and Salisbury Watchman, will copy three weeks, and forward accounts to this office.

CHAMPAGNE CIDER.

20 BBLS. CHAMPAGNE CIDER, a fresh article, just received and for sale by

April 2d, 1845. GEO. W. DAVIS.

SADDLES. HARNESSES, TRUNKS, &C.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of GOODS, in the above line, of my own manufacture, constantly on hand, and for sale at prices to suit the times. Saddles and Harness made to order, and Carriages retrimmed at short notice. Also, **Charottes, Buggies,** and **Trotting Waggons,** together with a general assortment of Northern *Sole Leather and Shoemakers Findings.*

Purchasers are respectfully invited to call at the old stand, Market street, one door east of T. W. Brown's jewelry store.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 27, 1844. 1-1y

WINDOW SASHES---BLINDS and DOORS.

THE subscriber is agent for one of the best manufactories at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles, which will be boxed up and delivered on board of vessels in New York, at the LOWEST PRICES, and at short notice. Persons about to contract for buildings, will find it to their interest to call and examine prices before sending their orders abroad.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

Sept. 27, 1844. 1-1y

MUSIC.

MRS. COOKE adops this method of informing her former Pupils and the public generally that she is now ready to give instructions in Music, as heretofore, at her residence near the corner of Nun and Fourth streets; and in cases where the distance is an objection, she will wait on her Pupils at their own dwellings.

Wilmington, Oct. 11, 1844. 4-tf

Daniel Cromlay, BOOT MAKER,

Front Street, opposite the Chronicle office,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has made arrangements to manufacture work entirely adopted to the present times, for CASH.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with BOOTS made after the latest FRENCH STYLES.

In the manufacture of his work, he will allow none to compete with him in any particular. The work made shall give entire satisfaction.

D. C. will take pleasure in shewing the different kinds of work to all who will favor him with a call. [Oct. 4th, 1844. 3-1y

Chronicle will please copy.

Removal.

THE Undersigned has removed to the store lately occupied by WM. COOKE, one door north of the Custom House, where he will endeavor to keep a Feed store, to supply man and beast.

NOW ON HAND,

Hay, Corn, Meal, Flour, Cow Peas, Black Eye Peas, White Peas, Buckwheat, Bacon, Lard, Mackerel, Shad, smoked Beef, Brown Sugar, Loa Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Black Pepper, Spice, Cinnamon, Molasses, and sundry other articles in the

GROCERY LINE,

and his stock will be enlarged and kept up by arrivals from New York. Having removed near his old stand, he hopes to see some of his old town customers, as well as those from the country, where he will endeavor, by personal attention, to accommodate all parties. His friends in the country, may rely on his prompt attention to their commands, when the means are furnished to do them with.

A. J. BATTLE, *Ag't.*

Jan'y 31, 1845.

Real Estate for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale on accommodating terms, the following parcels of Real Estate, viz: Six or seven Lots, situated on the East side of the River, and adjoining the property of Robert H. Cowan and P. K. Dickinson. These Lots are well adapted for the purpose of erecting Steam Mills, Distilleries, Cotton Factories, &c. ***Also,*** fifteen or twenty Lots, situated just outside the limits of the corporation, and on the East side of the Newbern Road. Also, three thousand acres of Land, upon which there are now two Grist Mills, about one mile from town, on the Newbern Road. Upon this property, there is also a Saw-Mill Frame. There is about 180 acres of cleared land. The balance is well timbered with Oak, Cypress, and Pine. There are also nine tasks of Turpentine Boxes already cut upon it; besides about as many more as yet untapped. Also a good Brick-Yard. Also a tract of land on the Sound, adjoining the lands of Dr. Jno. Hill, containing about 225 acres. Upon this property, there is a considerable amount of stock, consisting of Hogs, Cattle, &c., which will be disposed of with the property. Also, two Houses and Lots, where the subscriber now lives. Also, a family of first rate Negroes.

For further particulars, those desirous of purchasing, can apply to the subscriber.

MILES COSTIN.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb'y 14th, 1845.—[22-tf

For Sale.

50 Sacks Ashton's Fine Salt,
400 yards Cotton Duck No. 2,
1 bushel Red Clover seed.

Hourly Expected from New-Orleans,

160 barrels Whiskey, 8 hhds. Sugar.

JOHN HALL.

Feb'y 14th, 1845.—[22-tf

Just to Hand,

6000 Bacon Hams, Shoulders & Sides,
25 Bbls Flour, super-fine,
10 bbls. Potatoes,
for table or planting,

Sweet Potatoes, Pickles, table Salt, Onions, Meal, Rice, Lamp Oil, Candles, Soap, and a small supply of valuable Religious Books, with a few Bibles and Testaments.

A. J. BATTLE, *Ag't.*

Feb'y 14th 1845.—22.

In Store.

25 HHDS. prime Leaf Tobacco,
25 Bbls. Porto Rico Sugar,
10 Bbls. prime Porto Rico Molasses,
10 Tierces Salmon,
20 Hhds. Grate Coal,
For sale low by GEO. W. DAVIS.
Oct. 10, 1844.

Leaf Tobacco.

25 hhds., a prime article, for sale by

G. W. DAVIS.

Feb'y 21.—[23

To the Public,

AND to my friends and patrons in Wilmington, and its vicinity, I return my most sincere thanks for the patronage so liberally bestowed on me since my residence amongst them, and hope, by strict attention to business and every effort to accommodate, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have just returned from the Northern Markets where I have been for some time selecting my

SPRING STOCK,

and have no hesitation in saying that I have succeeded in selecting a STOCK OF GOODS not to be surpassed, and rarely equalled in this market, comprising every article usually kept in a

MERCHANT TAILOR'S ESTABLISHMENT,

OR

Gentlemen's Furnishing Store.

I have also on hand a splendid stock of

Ready-Made Clothing,

got up especially under my own superintendence while in Philadelphia; and I am disposed to sell them as cheap as they can be purchased here or any where else.

☞ Country merchants may do well to call and examine my stock, as I think I can make it an object worth their attention to purchase Clothing by the wholesale.

CHAS. BARR.

Wilmington, N. C., March 21, 1845. y

Valuable Real Estate For Sale.

THAT well known property at the corner of Castle and Water streets, formerly the property of the Urquhart family. The payment shall be made so easy that the property can be bought with great convenience, by taking up my notes at either bank in this place,

This property has never paid less than $300 a year, and is now doing it. Applicatien to be made to P. K. Dickinson, or to

DOYLE O'HANLON.

March 21, 1845. 27-tf

Save your Corn Cobs and Shucks.

TO THE PLANTERS AND MILLERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE undersigned has obtained Letters Patent, to enable common Mill stones (or rocks) now in use, to grind *CORN, COB and SHUCK*, into meal, for Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, &c., thereby saving more than one third of a crop, which is an important item with planters. The machinery used for the above purpose is simple and durable, and cannot, with fair means, get out of order. It will last as long as the Stones last, with an expense of 50 cents every five years. To enable the common Mill Stones to grind ear corn into meal, requires no new buildings or extra power. It can also be applied to Horse Mills, Threshing Machines, Gins, or any given power known. The same Mill will grind one-third more of Corn Meal by the introduction of this Machinery, and can be changed from grinding Corn and Cob, to grinding Corn Meal in the space of thirty seconds. Corn alone, when fed to stock, is said to be by the most practical and scientific Planters, constipating in its effects, producing founders, cholics and various other maladies which are incidnt to stock. Grinding cobs with the Corn, makes a food congenial with their nature, and cannot produce any of the serious results above mentioned. Stock, when fed on Corn exclusively, are deprived of the benefits of distension (so necessary to the proper health of animals,) by their being unable to eat a sufficient bulk to produce distension before the animal becomes gorged. Cobs ground with the corn, produce the necessary distension, without any danger of diseases arising from overeating. Corn and cob meal is improved by scalding, and still more by boiling, and yet more by a partial fermentation.—All the preparations facilitate digestion for Hogs. But Horses and Mules will not eat fermented food, consequently they will require it dry or partially wet with cold water. Horses, Mules and Oxen, when fed with unground food, void much in an undigested state, *which is of course lost for all beneficial purposes.* ☞ *Read the subjoined certificate.*

☞ *The undersigned can be addressed at Raleigh, and all calls will be attended to punctually and with despatch by himself or Agent.*

W. F. COLLINS.

March 14, 1845. 26-1y.

CERTIFICATE.

Having been solicited by Maj. Collins to have my Mill adjusted to grind Corn in the Ear and Shuck, I consented that he should do so as an experiment; and I am able to say that it grinds Corn in the Shuck at the rate of 30 bushels per hour; and the dressing of the stones is so improved, that it grinds shelled Corn more than twice as fast as before, and by my watch, at the rate of 15 bushels per hour, and the meal finer than usual. I deem it a valuable improvement, and shall purchase the right to use it, as it will afford me a speedy way of feeding my horses and cattle, and save much thereby. WM. BOYLAN.

March 14, 1845.—[26-1y

Cigars.

24 THOUSAND Cuba Cigars, just received and for sale by

BARRY & BRYANT.

March 14, 1845.

Molasses.

200 HHDS. new crop, just received and for sale by

BARRY & BRYANT.

Fe'yb 28, 1845. 24-tf

Daily Expected.

2500 sacks Liverpool salt in bleached sacks, per Br. barque Sirion, from Liverpool direct; for sale by G. W. DAVIS.

Feb'y 21.—[23

MOLASSES.

100 hhds., prime new crop, just received per brig N. F. Frothingham, for sale by *G. W. DAVIS.*

Feb'y 21.—[23

COAL.

50 hhds., and 20 Tons loose, for sale by GEO. W. DAVIS.

Feb'y 21.—[23

Molasses.

82 HHDS. Martinique, new crop,
120 Hhds. Cuba,
60 Bbls. New Orleans,
for sale by BARRY & BRYANT.

Nov. 15, 1844. 9-tf.

Fire INSURANCE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having been appointed Agents for the Williamsburg New York Insurance Company, are prepared to take Risks on buildings and merchandize in town; and, also, on buildings in the country, at the lowest rate of premium.

KELLY & McCALEB.

Nov. 22, 1844. 10-6m

PRINCE'S

Linnæan Botanic Garden And Nurseries,

FLUSHING, L. I., NEAR NEW YORK.

THE NEW DESCRIPTIVE Catalogues (which have cost over $700) of the TREES, PLANTS, and SEEDS at this Establishment, will be sent gratis to every *post paid* applicant, by addressing WILLIAM R. PRINCE & CO.

Flushing, October, 1844.—[11

CARRY FOR SALE.

BEING desirous of moving to the West, I offer for sale my plantation on Topsail Sound, (called Oakley,) 12 miles and a half from Wilmington; containing four hundred acres, of which, about three hundred and twenty is cleared, the balance heavily timbered, and in point of fertility, are equal, if not superior to any lands on the Sound, and particularly adapted to Corn and Ground Peas. The improvements on this place, are nearly all new, the dwelling House having recently undergone a thorough repair. New Barn, Stables, Waggon House, and all necessary out buildings. The dwelling House is situated on a high bluff, overlooking the ocean, with a fine inlet in front, and as regards beauty, health, and convenience to the best Fish and Oysters, is not surpassed by any other residence on the coast. Further description would be unnecessary as it is presumed that those wishing to purchase would first view the premises. I am determined on selling, and a bargain may be had.

M. C. NIXON.

Nov. 1, 1844. 7-tf

Strayed or Stolen.

ABOUT two weeks ago, my Milk Cow was turned out of my lot in the night, and has not been heard from since. She was a young valuable Cow, white all over, except a few redish spots about the head. I bought her of Mr. H. M. COWAN, and it may be, she has made her way back into the country, on Moore's Creek from whence she was brought. Any information of her will be thankfully received by A. J. BATTLE.

Feb'y 14th.—[22

SALT.

4,000 BUSHELS Turks' Island Salt afloat, just arrived. For sale by

BARRY & BRYANT.

Jan. 10.—[17-3tis

In Store.

GOOD BACON HAMS, best Goshen Butter, sweet Crackers, Soda Biscuit,
Dried canvassed Beef, Corn and Meal,
Canal and Fayetteville Flour,
Laguira, Cuba and Rio Coffee,
Brown, Loaf and Crushed Sugar,
Cotton Yarn and Seine Twine,
Crockery Ware, Coffee Mills,
Spades and Shovels, and sundry articles, at lowest prices, by A. J. BATTLE, Ag't.

Nov. 22, 1844.

ODD FELLOWS' SCHOOL.

THIS Institution will be re-opened on the 15th of October, under the charge of Mr. Robert McLaughlin, assisted by competent Female Teachers in the Young Ladies Department. The scholastic year will be divided into two sessions of 22 weeks each. The price of Tuition will be six dollars ($6) per session, for the following branches, viz:

Orthography, Reading, English Grammar, Penmanship, Natural Sciences, History, Geography, Composition, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry Vocal Music, French and German languages. An extra charge of 75 cents per session will be made for Music, and Five dollars per quarter for French and German.

Books and Stationery will be furnished by the Trustees without charge. The system will be the same as heretofore taught in the school.

☞ Tickets to be had at the Store of B. L. Hoskins.

OWEN FENNELL,
B. L. HOSKINS,
JOHN McRAE,
J. BALLARD,
J. D. GARDNER,
T. H. HOWEY,
ALEX'R McRAE,
} Trustees.

October 4, 1844. 3-tf

DENTISTRY.

W. WARE,

DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY,

and Member of the American Society of Dental Surgeons,

PERFORMS all operations upon the Teeth. Teeth inserted from one to a full set, and upon the principle of Atmospheric Pressure in all cases where it is applicable.

Office, 3 doors below the south-west corner of Front and Market streets, up stairs.

☞ REFERENCE, the Citizens generally.

March 1, 1844 8-tf

Liquors and Porter.

40 BBLS. N. E. RUM,
5 do. N. O., do.
5 do. Amn. Brandy,
2 Pipes Holland Gin,
5 eighths Casks do.
5 eighths Cask Cog: Brandy,
6 Casks Porter in qts. and pints.
Just received and for sale by

BARRY & BRYANT.

Nov 15, 1844. 9-tf

BOOTS & SHOES,

CHEAP, AT THE SIGN OF THE

MAMMOTH BOOT.

I AM now opening a large assortment of **Boots & Shoes,** of my own manufacture, made of the best stock, and in the most fashionable manner, which for durability cannot be surpassed.

As heretofore, I sell for **CASH,** and offer my goods at very reduced prices, **Cheaper** than they have ever before been offered in this market at **WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.**

Having employed the most *superior workmen,* **BOOTS** will be made to order, in the most approved **Philadelphia** style. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited

Nov. 20, 1844. [11-6m] J. PUNDERFORD.

TEMPERANCE.

THE WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY of Wilmington, will hold its regular meetings every FRIDAY NIGHT in the Masonic Hall, commencing at 7 o'clock. Ladies and gentlemen, citizens and strangers, are invited.

December 27, 844

Notice.

CANDY AND CONFECTIONARY *MANUFACTORY.*

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Wilmington and the State of North Carolina, that it is four months since he has established himself in Wilmington in the above line of business—of which, I offer to furnish to any purchaser by the wholesale at ten per cent. lower than the New York market, and which I warrant to be fresh and as good as can be manufactured in any part of the U. States.

ALSO

Pastry, Cakes and Pyramids

For Weddings or Parties, prepared at the shortest notice.

LEMON SYRUP by the single bottle or dozen, made from fresh fruit and superior to any ever offered in this market. Lemons, Oranges and all kinds of FOREIGN FRUIT always on hand, *Wholesale and Retail.* All orders promptly attended to and carefully packed.

M. LUCIANI.

BLANK CHECKS—A neat article, for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

LIVERY STABLES.

SINCE my LIVERY STABLES were destroyed by fire in August last. I have erected on the same lot on Second st., and have now in use, another large, comfortable, and convenient lot of Stables, fully equal, if not superior to any in this State.

For the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me by my friends and the public, I return my most grateful thanks, and hopes by diligent and proper attention to my business, to insure a continuation of the same.

I have also a large dry and comfortable lot, with good Sheds, and comfortable Stalls, for the accommodation of drovers. All of which, are situated in the most public part of the town, and convenient for trade or business of any kind.

H. R. NIXON.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1844.—[6-tf.

FRESH BEEF, PORK AND LARD.

STALLS Nos. 2 & 4.

THE subscriber not wishing to enter into a long detail, would merely state to the citizens of Wilmington, that he is now prepared to supply their tables with the best of

BEEF, PORK AND LARD,

at the lowest prices. His arrangements are such as will warrant him in saying the *best,* for he will have that or none. Hotels or families can have the beef sent to their houses if they wish.

☞ Drovers can have a ready sale for their cattle, by applying to me.

JOSEPH M. TILLY.

Oct. 18, 1844. 5-tf

Fresh Beef.

The subscriber having taken stall No. 6, is prepared to furnish Families and Boarding Houses with the

BEST OF BEEF AND PORK,

on the most reasonable terms, and will deliver it at the house, if required, at all hours. Be sure to call at Stall No. 6.

To those that have *Beef Cattle* to sell on foot, I will give the highest prices the market will afford. JOHN T. HEWIT.

Sep. 21, 1844. 1-tf

Notice.

THE subscriber has lately been appointed Inspector of Naval Stores, and respectfully solicits a share of patronage from his Country friends and the public generally.

C. B. MORRIS.

March 15, 1844. 10-tf

Agency.

THE Inspectors in this place having ceased to act as agents in the sale of Turpentine and Tar, the employment of agents for that purpose, will, therefore, in many cases, become necessary.

The subscriber tenders his services to all makers of those articles, charging the very moderate commission of 1 per cent. To those who may favor him with their confidence and patronage, he pledges his devoted attention to their interest in making sales, and promptness in making returns.

☞ He will also attend to the sale of Lumber and Timber. JAMES A. KING

March 15. 1844 10-tf

TO TURPENTINE MAKERS.

HAVING understood that the Inspectors of Turpentine will discontinue to act as agents in selling the article the same being contrary to law. Under these circumstances I am induced to offer my services as agent to all makers of Turpentine who may favor me with their custom. I will attend to the selling of the same for 1 per. cent. Commissions. JOHN HALL.

March 15, 1844. 10-tf

COUNTRY AGENTS.

THE undersigned take pleasure in returning thanks for the liberal patronage which they have had from the public generally, and being desirous to continue the business of all who may think proper to intrust produce to their care; we would also inform our friends and the public, that all Turpentine and Tar sent to us will be sold for one per cent. G. P. & R. H. GRANT.

March 22, 1844. 11-tf

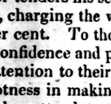
Notice to Turpentine Makers.

THE subscriber is now prepared to sell Naval Stores of all kinds to the best advantage; his charge will be moderate and every needful attention given. When the price is depressed and owners wish to hold for an improvement, he will furnish a WHARF, and make suitable ADVANCES either in CASH or GOODS, to enable them to do so. Those wishing to SHIP will have every necessary facility. The subscriber flatters himself, that his EXPERIENCE coupled with INDUSTRY will secure him a liberal share of business.

JAMES I. BRYAN.

March 22, 1844 11-tf

The Hanover House,



IS now open for the reception of company. The undersigned would be happy to accommodate all who may call upon him.

JOHN CHRISTIAN.

Feb. 9, 1844. 5-6m.

In Store.

50 BBLS. Fayetteville Flour,
25 do. best Canal do.
15 half bbls. " "
25 bbls. City Mess Pork,
10 " " prime "
40 bags assorted qualities Coffee,
20 boxes " " Tobacco,
40 bbls. Salina Salt,
50 " Planting Potatoes,
10 " Sugar,
25 boxes Soap, with a general assortment of other

PROVISIONS and GROCERIES,

on retail, for sale cheap, by

J. I. BRYAN.

Jan'y 31, 1845. 20-tf.

Sugar and Coffee.

5 HHDS. New Orleans Sugar,
10 do. Porto Rico do.
50 bags Rio Coffee,
10 do. Cuba do. For sale by

BARRY & BRYANT.

Feb'y 28, 1845. 24-tf

Molasses.

60 HHDS. superior quality St. Jago, now landing and for sale by

BARRY & BRYANT.

March 14, 1845.

BLANK WARRANTS—for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.